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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of issue: VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL SEEDS

BULGARIA WHEAT AREA EQUAL TO LAST YEAR, CORN DECREASED.

The wheat area of Bulgaria, including both winter and spring crops, is estimated at 2,535,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is about equal to the 2,537,000 acres reported harvested for 1924-25. Detailed figures of winter and spring acreage are not reported. Unless there was a downward revision of winter wheat acreage, this estimate indicates a material decrease in spring wheat acreage. The fall sown area as previously reported was 2,503,000 acres compared with 2,384,000 last year, an increase of 5.0 per cent.

Rye acreage is placed at 427,000 acres compared with 453,000 last year, corn 1,463,000 acres compared with 1,531,000, barley 534,000 acres compared with 544,000 and oats 400,000 compared with 354,000.

## BRITISH MARKETS RECOVERING FROM STRIKE

Improved market conditions have followed the official declaration ending the British general strike, according to cabled advices as of May 15 from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Inactivity still prevails at the docks, but there are indications that dockers and transport workers will return to work soon. The railways have already resumed operation. Danish hog killings for export to Great Britain have also been resumed. No material decrease is expected in the future demand for the American agricultural products usually sent to Great Britain, with the possible exception of raw cotton. Sugar prices have been fixed at 6.57 cents per pound in London and 7.07 cents elsewhere. See page 641.

## THE SITUATION IN VEGETABLE OILS

Figures for 1925 indicate a potential world supply of vegetable oils greater than that of 1924. Trade figures for the last five years indicate a tendency toward heavier consumption in importing countries. Prices since January 1925 have declined for most vegetable oils. Copra and coconut oil, rapeseed and rapeseed oil and olives and olive oil are the notable exceptions to the downward movement in prices. See pages 639 and 647.

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S

## CEREAL CROPS

Spring Sowings

Weather conditions in Canada have been favorable for the sowing of spring crops and seeding is well in advance of last year. The United States Weather Bureau reports rainfall in the Prairie Provinces which should improve the growing crops. Previous reports had mentioned a growing need of rain. Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan got one good rain and southeastern Saskatchewan two rains during the week of May 12. In the rest of the Prairie Provinces, good to heavy rains were reported. The temperature was above normal in all the Prairie region and in Manitoba a maximum above 80° was reported.

Winter Crops

Reports from Europe are on the whole favorable. Cabled reports of conditions of winter wheat and rye about the first of May are above average and better than last year for Germany and the Netherlands. For wheat this condition holds good for Poland, Austria and Belgium also. In Austria the rye condition, although above average, was poorer than last year. In Italy the crop condition is generally good in the northern section but cooler weather is wanted in the southern part. The condition of the winter cereal crops in the southeastern region of Russia and the Volga region was satisfactory on April 20, the International Institute reports, while in the Ukraine the condition on April 15, although slightly below average was better than last year. Trade reports comment on a backward season in Russia. The Russian Information Bureau states that improved varieties of seeds are being used this spring, which, it is claimed, will increase the yield 2 to 5 1/2 bushels per acre.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Crop and country	:Average :		: 1926 :		Per cent
	:1909-13 :	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	: Prelimin- :	
	: a/ :	:	:	: ary :	: 1925 :
WHEAT	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	Per cent
	: acres :	: acres :	: acres :	: acres :	
Total, 11 countries b/c/ .....	60,077:	65,397:	67,743:	64,732:	95.6
Canada, harvested area.....	1,053:	774:	794:	753:	94.8
United States, harvested area..	28,382:	35,489:	31,269:	37,085:	118.6
Luxemburg, revised.....	27:	22:	22:	25:	113.6
Rumania, revised.....	8,183:	6,632:	7,236:	7,072:	97.7
Morocco, " .....	1,700:	2,461:	2,545:	2,684:	105.5
Algeria, " .....	3,521:	3,492:	3,407:	3,562:	104.5
Total, 17 countries.....	102,943:	114,267:	112,016:	115,913:	103.5

Continued -



## C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, cont'd.

Crop and country	Average :		: 1926		Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1909-13	1924	1925	Prelimin- ary	
	a/				
RYE d/					
Total, 10 countries e/.....	24,280	19,566	20,806	20,639	99.2
Canada, revised.....	117	891	703	653	92.9
United States, revised.....	2,236	4,019	4,088	3,565	87.2
Luxemburg.....	26	16	17	15	88.2
Total, 13 countries.....	26,659	24,492	25,614	24,872	97.1

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Estimates for earlier years given for comparison refer to winter acreage only where comparable statistics of winter seedings are available, in some of the minor producing countries where most of the crop is winter wheat and where abandonment is of little significance estimates of earlier year given for comparison are the final estimates of the total crop. c/ Includes England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Tunis and India. d/ Estimates of earlier years for comparisons are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. e/ Includes France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Italy and Belgium.

The total winter and spring acreage for the 1926 wheat crop in Czechoslovakia is reported as 1,541,000 acres according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 15,000 acres over last year's total of 1,526,000. This increase is partly offset by the decrease of 10,000 acres under rye which is reported at 2,080,000 acres compared with 2,090,000 last year. Other grains show slight increases, barley 1,735,000 acres against 1,714,000 last year, oats 2,093,000 against 2,068,000 and corn 390,000 against 387,000 last year.

Corn

The corn area of Bulgaria is reported at 1,463,000 acres compared with 1,531,000 acres in 1925. The 1925-26 corn crop in the Union of South Africa is estimated at 41,061,000 bushels compared with 73,215,000 bushels for 1924-25 and 51,000,000 bushels the average for the five years 1920-24. Reports during the first 10 months of 1925, the heavy export season amounted to 26,000,000 bushels.

## CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and country	: 1924		: 1925		Per cent is of 1924
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		Per cent
WHEAT					
Total, 41 countries.....	2,706,294		2,969,021		109.7
India, revised.....	360,640		321,963		89.3
Total, 42 countries.....	3,066,934		3,290,984		107.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	3,098,000				

Continued -

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

## CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925, cont'd

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
RYE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 27 countries .....	723,232	1,001,992	137.6
Argentina, revised .....	1,457	4,733	324.8
Total, 28 countries .....	729,739	1,006,725	138.0
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	743,000		
BARLEY			
Total, 37 countries .....	1,050,192	1,239,336	118.0
Argentina, revised .....	6,974	17,055	244.6
Total, 38 countries .....	1,057,166	1,256,391	118.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	1,207,000		
OATS			
Total, 35 countries .....	3,538,070	3,790,176	107.1
Argentina, revised .....	53,457	80,433	150.5
Total, 36 countries .....	3,591,527	3,870,609	107.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	3,675,000		
CORN			
Total, 19 countries .....	2,939,649	3,532,315	120.2
Argentina .....	186,301	279,000	149.8
Union of South Africa .....	73,214	41,061	56.1
Total, 21 countries .....	3,199,164	3,852,376	120.4
Estimated world total excluding Russia .....	3,213,000		

## SUGAR

The German Sugar Association estimates the acreage sown to sugarbeets in Germany at 905,000 acres, or 1.2 per cent below their estimate for last year's acreage, according to a cable of May 12 from the International Institute at Rome.

Reports received to date from the International Institute, including Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Russia, indicate an increase of 8 per cent over last year in the total sugar beet area for those countries, which included about 50 per cent of the total European sugar beet acreage harvested in 1925. The figures reported by the International Institute are estimates made by the Sugar Association of the various countries and are as follows:

## C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

## SUGAR BEETS: Area in specified European Countries, 1925 and 1926

Country	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Germany.....	916,000	905,000	98.8
Czechoslovakia.....	770,000	643,000	84.2
Hungary.....	164,200	153,700	96.7
Russia.....	1,167,800	1,553,000	133.4
Total.....	3,018,000	3,269,700	108.3
Netherlands.....	163,600		90.0 to 95.0

The total European sugar beet acreage as estimated by Dr. Gustav Mikuscu of Vienna places the 1926 beet sowings at 5,349,000 acres or 6.3 per cent above his corresponding estimate for 1925, according to a cable from Commissioner Haas at Vienna. This total is the same as that of F. C. Licht although estimates for the individual countries vary.

The 1926 cane sugar crop of Australia will probably show a considerable decrease from last year's production of 581,000 short tons, according to a trade paper of May 1. The rainy season has been much delayed in most districts of Queensland and as a result the cane growth has been retarded. Australia's grinding season usually begins in May.

## SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
BET SUGAR	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Production, 14 countries previously reported and unrevised.....	6,826,462	6,709,822	98.3
Revised estimates received -			
England.....	29,745	63,815	214.5
Netherlands.....	351,977	323,608	93.6
Belgium.....	432,362	360,736	82.3
Spain.....	277,823	267,624	96.3
Italy.....	460,715	169,360	36.8
Switzerland.....	6,614	7,165	108.3
Austria.....	32,300	86,200	104.1
Russia.....	501,977	1,083,340	215.8
Estimated world total beet sugar a/	8,976,475	9,077,670	101.1

Continued -



## C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

## SUGAR, CONT'D

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26, cont'

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
CANE SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Production, 28 countries previously reported and unrevised.....	8,099,225	8,618,217	106.4
Revised estimates received -			
Porto Rico .....	650,000	593,000	89.8
Cuba .....	5,812,068	b/ 5,330,046	91.7
Java.....	2,202,295	2,535,293	115.1
Egypt.....	82,203	82,672	100.6
Reunion.....	58,866	61,000	104.0
Australia.....	489,592	581,299	118.7
Total, 34 countries reporting.....	17,404,049	17,801,527	102.3
Estimated world total cane sugar....	17,623,000	18,022,000	102.3

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, Estimates of Sugar Associations and Commercial Estimates.

a/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. b/ Revised in accordance with the Cuban Crop Reduction Law which provides for a reduction of 10 per cent of the average of the three most reliable production estimates.

## COTTON

The damage from insects in Colombia previously reported is now estimated to be 75 per cent of the crop, according to Consul Schnare at Cartagena.

The steady development of cotton-growing in Iraq shows every prospect of continuing during 1926, according to the London Times for April 21. Planting at the time of writing was in full swing, and the sales of seed had already exceeded those of 1925. It is expected that nearly 1,000 acres will be planted near Mosul, but the completion of the railway is necessary before this area can be fully developed. The excellent results obtained by pump irrigation are encouraging the development of this type of cultivation, which enables the farmers to plant well-drained land.

In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, of the revised production estimate of 101,000 bales, for 1925-26, 60,000 were picked before the end of February and nearly 70 per cent of the total production was grown on the Gezira plain, reports the International Institute of Agriculture. In Egypt the weather was favorable during April, according to a cablegram from the Institute.



## C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

## COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON: Area and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
AREA	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Regions previously reporting and unchanged.....	73,681	80,167	108.8
Syria.....	56	97	173.2
Total above regions.....	73,737	80,264	108.8
Estimated world total.....	79,500		
PRODUCTION	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Regions previously reporting and unchanged.....	23,673	26,575	112.2
Paraguay.....	12	10	83.3
Syria.....	21	14	66.7
Union of South Africa.....	16	25	156.2
Total above regions.....	23,722	26,624	112.2
Estimated world total.....	24,800	27,800	112.1

## RICE

The 1925 rice crop of Indo-China is estimated at 7,841,250,000 pounds of cleaned rice compared with 7,858,942,000 pounds in 1924, according to the estimate just received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares favorable with the 1923 crop, which was estimated at 7,212,580,000 pounds and is nearly equal to the large crop of 1922 which totalled 7,893,012,000 pounds.

## OILSEEDS

FIRST ESTIMATES OF FLAX SOWINGS FOR 1926: The area sown to flax in Belgium for the 1926 season is estimated at 58,000 acres or the same as that of 1925, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Sowing was aided by fine, dry weather up to the first of April.

In Italy flax sowings are equal to those of 1925 or 49,400 acres. In Morocco a decrease is expected, only 49,400 acres are reported as compared with 55,200 last year. The condition of the crop in Morocco on April 1 was good and promised a yield per acre equivalent to the average yield of the last ten years, according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

## L I V E S T O C K ,   M E A T   A N D   W O O L   N E W S

Cattle and beef

INCREASED SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE AND SWINE IN GERMANY: Cattle and swine slaughtering at the 36 most important slaughter points in Germany continue to be high and show an increase over last year. The number of cattle and calves killed during the first 3 months of 1926 was 514,642 or an increase of 5 per cent for the same period of 1924 while hog slaughterings for the first three months of 1926 numbered 837,940 an increase of 10 per cent. Sheep killings, on the other hand, decreased 9 per cent to 218,902. An unusually large number of sheep were butchered in Germany last year. See page 686 for details.

Hogs and pork

GERMAN PORK PRICES STIFFEN: Hog prices at Berlin and lard at Hamburg both appreciated somewhat during the week of May 12, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts were heavier. See page 687.

BACON PIG PRODUCTION IN NEW ZEALAND: Pig raising as a side-line to the dairy industry in New Zealand is likely to become a primary industry should English importers of frozen pigs for bacon curing continue their favorable reception of shipments, states Vice Consul Hudson at Wellington, New Zealand. Regularity of supply appears to be the principal problem. In the Fielding District of the North Island a decisive step has been taken in the direction of helping to establish an export trade in the bacon industry by a co-operative organization known as the North Island Dairy Companies, Pig Co-operation. In addition to supplies from that District, the co-operative gets supplies from other adjoining territory. The works where the pigs have been killed have been approved by the Meat Board supervisor and a London buyer, both of whom have expressed satisfaction at the standard of work done. The required weight of pigs to be sold locally in 150 pounds and those for export are fed up to 180 pounds.

Sheep and wool

SEASONAL OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA IMPROVED BY RAIN: Recent rains have improved Australia's pastoral situation considerably. The rain means an increase in the wool clip in New South Wales as there will be more sheep to shear and the rain has come at the right time to benefit the clip in the best wool growing months of the year, April to September. It is expected now that by next summer (December, January, February) there will be very large numbers of fat sheep in the country, and that the mutton export will be heavy, states Country Life and Stock and Station Journal of March 30, 1926. Another big lambing is anticipated this year which means that New South Wales will be heavily stocked in sheep and it will be necessary to export considerable numbers. Large numbers of sheep are expected at Homebush Fat Stock Markets, New South Wales after the shearing. Against this probable increase in the New South Wales clip there is to be offset a certain decrease in the wool clip of Queensland. In that State sheep losses have been very heavy and in some districts the losses are still going on.



## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

LARGE MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND CROP INDICATED: All Mediterranean almond producing districts are now safe from frost and indications point to a large crop, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The fruit has been developing satisfactorily in all districts, with no serious frost damage anywhere, notwithstanding some reports to the contrary. The only adverse reports so far received - cables from the International Institute of Agriculture and from Consul Nathan at Palermo - indicate that hot winds did some damage in Sicily during the last week in April, but no details have yet arrived. Mr. Foley states that some damage from cold fogs causing fruit to drop may be expected in the Bari section until around May 15, but prospects, nevertheless, are that the crop in that region will be large, unless unforeseen developments occur.

Prices of almonds, both for prompt and future delivery, have dropped off sharply in all sections of the basin as a result of the favorable crop outlook, and very little business is at present being done as a result. Stocks on hand are not large but are probably somewhat above what previous reports have indicated. The carryover in Spain at the end of March was estimated at approximately 20 per cent of last year's crop, although in some markets, particularly Malaga, supplies were low. Sicilian stocks about the same time were variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 bales of 220 pounds, with a figure of 15,000 to 20,000 bales most commonly reported. Bari stocks were estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 bags of 220 pounds each.

## THE WORLD VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS SITUATION

An indicated increase in potential supply of vegetable oils is the outstanding feature of the world situation in those commodities for the period January 1, 1925 to April 30, 1926. Other leading factors noticeable over the same period are: A tendency toward heavier world consumption of those products, and a general downward movement in prices.

The potential production of edible oils for 1925 is indicated to be larger than for the preceding year. There are indications, however, that a probable balance might be struck between increases in world cotton seed oil production and decreases in other edible oils, excluding sunflower seed. It appears that the 1925 production of sunflower seed, particularly in Russia, is responsible in a large measure for the indicated potential increased production of all edible oils for 1925. The Russian sunflower seed area for that year is put at about 6,750,000 acres, according to G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna, quoting Russian sources. That figure is said to be 22 per cent greater than 1924, and very much larger than the pre-war area. Production for 1925 is put at 3,482,000 short tons by the same source, with from 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 short tons said to represent a surplus above domestic needs. This oil is also readily adaptable to industrial needs, although its use in the United States for any purpose is negligible.

Supplies of drying oils were definitely larger in 1925 than in 1924, largely as the result of heavy flaxseed production in Argentina. See Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 11. Hempseed is also in larger

## THE WORLD VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS SITUATION, CONT'D.

supply. Heavier United States imports indicate increased supplies of Chinese wood oil. Decreased crops of soya beans are reported for Manchuria and Chosen. In general, however, the increase in edible oils capable of diversion to paints and varnishes may be expected to insure an oil supply for such purposes.

Trade figures show larger quantities of oils and oilseeds moving to consuming countries in 1925 than in 1924. For cotton seed alone, an increase of 16.8 per cent in world imports appears for 1925 over 1924. World peanut imports increased 35 per cent in the same period. In the United States oils and oilseeds trade, coconut oil is the leading import item. Imports of that product for 1925 increased 3.5 per cent over 1924 and 356 per cent over 1913. United States imports of all other vegetable oils and oilseeds, with the exception of rape and peanut oils, were greater than in 1924, and also, in most cases, greater than in 1913. Cottonseed oil is the principal United States vegetable oil export. Figures for that item in 1925 showed an increase of 44 per cent over 1924, although that trade is still well below the prewar level.

It has been indicated that the world price level for vegetable oils and oilseeds declined during 1925 and the early months of 1926. That decline affected practically all oils adaptable to edible purposes except olive, Ceylon coconut and refined soya bean oils. Among the recognized technical oils, linseed led the decline on the strength of the heavy crop of linseed in Argentina. In the United States, raw linseed oil in tanks dropped 20.7 per cent. In Great Britain, linseed oil declined 32.7 per cent over the same period.

The manufacture of lard compounds, margarines and soaps involves the giving of considerable attention to the problem of substitution among the available vegetable and animal ingredients. Among ingredients of fairly similar physical and chemical properties, relative price levels alone may govern almost wholly the degree of substitution. Where ingredients require considerable processing to adapt them to the manufacture of the finished product, however, the original market price may be the least important consideration. In general, according to investigations conducted by the United States Tariff Commission ("Certain Vegetable Oils"; U.S. Tariff Commission, 1926) most technical processes are built around one or two central ingredients, either animal or vegetable or both. Complete substitutions are rare unless it is desired to change completely the finished product. Certain percentage substitutions are made when required and when practicable, however, to utilize less expensive ingredients when their properties are of the character desired. Of the non-drying and semi-drying oils produced in the United States, cottonseed is first in importance, both as to price and chemical properties. Corn oil, while desirable chemically, is generally regarded as too expensive to produce for use in competition with other oils except as a salad oil, where it is again second to cottonseed oil. Peanut oil enjoys a comparatively small demand, since better prices are paid for whole peanuts as a food product. Soya beans in the United States are still confined largely to use as a forage crop and soil-builder. See page 647.

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## THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

The general strike which paralyzed industrial activity in Great Britain from May 4 to 12 was particularly severe in its effect on transportation, making it almost impossible to unload or move imported supplies. Thus for all practical purposes British import trade ceased for a period of eight days. The official settlement of the strike does not mean that the machinery of distribution will run immediately as smoothly as it did before. There will be many days of congestion and confusion with losses of perishable commodities and delayed deliveries of all imported products.

What do the strike and its consequences mean to American agriculture? The direct effects of nine days stoppage of imports will not reduce imports of American farm products as much as might be expected. Of the net value of the products of the farms of the United States, from 10 to 15 per cent are exported, the percentage varying with crop conditions at home and market conditions abroad. In gross value our agricultural exports, excluding forest products, amounted to \$1,867,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1924 and to \$2,280,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1925. Of these amounts exports to the United Kingdom were valued at about \$575,000,000 and \$675,000,000 respectively, or 31 per cent in each year. Fortunately this is not the season of the heaviest exports of American farm products to the United Kingdom. In May last year American agricultural exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only a little more than \$30,000,000 or about 5 per cent of the total for the year ending June 30. Even if there were no exports to the United Kingdom for a month at this season of the year the loss in actual value of export trade would not be a large matter in itself when the whole year's trade is considered, especially when there may be some increase in shipments of some commodities in the next few weeks to replace depleted stocks.

But this is not the whole story. The greatest loss may come from the loss of purchasing power of the British people as a result of the strike and the adjustments that will follow the strike. The cost of the strike cannot be estimated, but it must amount to many millions of dollars each day. This price must eventually be paid either in decreased incomes of capital or labor or both. Some of the loss may possibly be made up by increased production later on, but it is probable that for several months the purchasing power of the British people will be lower than before the strike.

Assuming a decreased purchasing power, how will various imported farm products be affected by the changed situation? The answer is not easy to give. For some products, the market may be even better during a period of low purchasing power than during a period of prosperity. For others, the market will be adversely affected by a decline in purchasing power. Therefore it will be necessary to take up each of the more important commodities separately and examine its relation to the British market situation.

Cotton

Cotton exports to the United Kingdom from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1925 amounted to 2,623,000 bales of 500 pounds valued at \$334,751,000. Cotton thus constitutes in value about half of all our

## THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, CONT'D.

agricultural exports to the United Kingdom. British imports of raw cotton, even following the large world crops of the past two years, have been far below pre-war volume. This reduction in imports has been a consequence of the decline in British exports of cotton goods. Obviously the closing down of the mills and the inability of manufacturers to guarantee delivery will tend to make this situation still worse, and it is also possible that there will be some decrease in retail sales of cotton goods in the domestic market as a result of the strike. The effect of the strike, therefore, will be to decrease exports of American cotton to the United Kingdom. There may be some corresponding increase in exports to competing countries, but for the remainder of the present season at least, our cotton exports will probably fall below the volume which would have been reached under normal conditions.

Wheat and flour

As far as the United States is concerned the market for wheat and flour is not greatly affected by the strike. American exports of wheat and flour to the United Kingdom in the nine months ending March 31, 1926 were only about 14,000,000 bushels and there is comparatively little more wheat available for shipment of the quality demanded by British mills. Canadian shipments to the United Kingdom for the remaining weeks of the season may be somewhat curtailed, and there is a possibility that Canadian wheat and flour may tend to move to other markets where it will compete more directly with the wheat remaining in stock in the United States.

Pork products

British imports of American pork products have been well maintained since the war. In 1925 there was a rather heavy decline below 1924, but the total imports from the United States were still well above the average for the five years just preceding the world war. American bacon is always quoted below British, Irish or Danish bacon on the British market. With a lowering of purchasing power it is possible that there may be some shift in volume of purchases from the more expensive to the cheaper grades of cured bacon and hams. In the British market this would favor American pork products, including lard. A similar situation was observed in Germany following the inflation period when purchasing power was unusually low. American lard and bacon for a time were the cheapest fats on the market and were imported in record quantities with comparatively little use of butter, kettle-rendered lard, Danish pork products and other more expensive meats and fats. Selling in an impoverished market, however, may not be profitable, since in order to obtain volume of sales, prices must be low enough to underbid other competing products.

Corn

Great Britain is not a large consumer of corn and its imports of this grain in 1925 were little more than half those of 1913. There is, however, a possibility, which is perhaps even greater because of the losses due to the



## THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, CONT'D.

strike, to push the sales of the cheaper grades of corn in Great Britain. As has been noted in a recent release by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is possible to ship No. 3 and No. 4 corn safely to foreign markets. In feeding value this corn is almost as high as the better grades and its price should prove attractive to British purchasers.

Tobacco.

The British market for tobacco has also been well maintained since the war. Imports of American tobacco in 1925 were 163,000,000 pounds as compared with a 1909-13 average of 116,000,000 pounds. The consumption of tobacco seems to have been increased by the war, and it does not seem likely that economic conditions in a country with minimum standards of life as high as in England, would have much effect upon the amount of tobacco consumed. A lowering of purchasing power, however, might lead to a larger demand for cheaper grades.

The British public has shown a very constant preference for American tobacco and there seems to be little danger of competition from other surplus producing countries.

Other agricultural products.

Other imported farm products will feel the effects of the strike in different ways. Such products as fresh fruits, which are classed as luxuries will be likely to suffer as compared with necessities such as oil cake, oats and barley, which must be imported to feed livestock. The season for marketing American apples in England, however, is now practically completed and it is probable that Australian apples will suffer more than ours from the immediate effects of the strike.

Conclusion.

Probably the most serious effect of the recent British general strike from the point of view of American farmers will be in a somewhat decreased demand for raw cotton. For the present season, little American wheat would have been shipped to the United Kingdom under any condition. Pork products exports will suffer a temporary check but are not likely to be reduced greatly in the long run. The same may be said of tobacco and feedstuffs.

The ultimate effects of the adjustments which must follow a general strike cannot be foreseen, but with any outcome which now seems within the range of probability the British market for American farm products is likely on the whole to be much the same in the future as in the past. Economies are more likely to be effected in luxuries rather than in necessities, and a large proportion of British agricultural imports from America rank as necessities.

## THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, CONT'D.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of hams, by countries, average 1909-13, and annual 1923-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending Dec. 31				Per cent of total			
	Average				Av.			
	1909-1913	1923	1924	1925	1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per	Per
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	cent	cent	cent	cent
United States...	94,241	181,475	165,226	146,685	92.3	92.7	90.2	86.3
Canada.....	7,125	12,802	16,344	21,112	7.0	6.6	8.9	12.4
Other countries..	684	1,397	1,664	2,110	.7	.7	.9	1.3
Total.....	102,050	195,674	183,234	169,907	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of lard, by countries, average 1909-13, and annual 1923-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31				Per cent of total			
	Average				Av.			
	1909-1913	1923	1924	1925	1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per	Per
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	cent	cent	cent	cent
United States...	168,618	234,709	222,053	200,446	85.2	86.0	79.7	78.2
Canada.....	23,557	23,397	29,557	a/	11.9	8.6	10.6	
Other countries..	5,655	14,681	27,158	55,761	2.9	5.4	9.7	21.8
Total.....	197,830	272,787	278,768	256,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a/ Included in "Other countries."

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of bacon, by countries, average 1909-13, and annual 1923-1925.

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31				Per cent of total			
	Average				Av.			
	1909-13	1923	1924	1925	1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per	Per	Per	Per
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	cent	cent	cent	cent
United States...	197,438	316,810	205,388	166,924	38.6	36.3	23.3	19.9
Denmark .....	232,527	395,423	446,562	418,749	45.4	45.3	50.6	49.9
Canada.....	47,085	93,440	135,397	141,888	9.2	10.7	15.1	16.9
Other countries..	34,767	67,160	96,471	110,940	6.8	7.7	11.0	13.5
Total.....	511,847	872,833	881,818	838,501	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1909-13, and 1923-1924, and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1925.



## THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of cotton (unmanufactured) by countries,  
average 1909-13, annual 1923-1925.  
(Bales of 478 pounds net)

(bales of 47½ pounds net)

	Year ending December 31								
Country from which imported.	Average : 1919-13a/	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925	Average : 1909-13/	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925	
COTTON, RAW:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>Per</u>	
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>cent</u>	<u>cent</u>	
United States .....	3,574	1,400	1,986	2,560	75.2	51.8	60.2	64.7	
Egypt .....	836	729	722	637	17.6	27.0	21.9	16.1	
British India .....	155	227	209	b/	3.3	8.4	6.3	b/	
Brazil .....	63	44	35	78	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0	
Peru .....	55	162	160	b/	1.2	6.0	4.8	b/	
Other countries ...	65	141	189	681	1.4	5.2	5.7	17.2	
Total .....	4,748	2,703	3,301	3,956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Reexports .....	584	220	297	286	:	:	:	:	
Net imports .....	4,164	2,483	3,004	3,670	:	:	:	:	
LINTERS: c/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United States ...	:	3	12	d/	:	75.0	85.7	d/	
Germany .....	:	1	e/	d/	:	25.0	f/	d/	
Brazil .....	:	e/	:	1	d/	f/	:	7.1	d/
Other countries	:	e/	:	1	d/	f/	:	7.2	d/
Total .....	:	4	14	114	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Reexports .....	:	e/	e/	2	:	:	:	:	
Net imports ...	:	4	14	112	:	:	:	:	

Compiled from "Trade of the United Kingdom" for 1913 and 1924 and "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom", December 1925.

a/ Includes "Linters". b/ If any included in "Other countries". c/ Not separately reported for 1909-13. d/ Not available. e/ Less than 500 bales. f/ Less than .05 per cent.

## DECREASE IN ITALIAN HEMP ACREAGE CONFIRMED

Recent cables received in the Department of Agriculture confirm previous reports that the Italian hemp acreage would be below that of last year, and an Italian government statement indicates that the area will be even smaller than has been reported. The International Institute of Agriculture reports an official Italian estimate that the total area will be as small as that of 1924 when about 173,500 acres were cultivated. The indicated reduction of almost 100,000 acres is reported as being sown to sugar beets and potatoes.

Vice-Consul Hurd at Florence, however, cables that private estimates still place the acreage planted in northern Italy at about the same figure as previously estimated, that is, around 155,000 acres, or a reduction of only about 17 per cent from last year. The southern Italian area has previously been reported as only 10 to 15 per cent below last year. These estimates, of course, are unofficial and may not be borne out.

THE BRITISH STRIKE AND MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS, CONT'D  
WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Imports into the United Kingdom,  
Calendar years, Average 1909-13, 1923, 1924, 1925

Adjusted to allow for transit shipments and diverted shipments

Country from which imported	Average	1909-13	1923	1924	1925	Av.	Per cent of total	1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United States	29,685	19,511	42,193	17,815	13.4	8.9	17.0	8.6			
Canada	62,617	117,691	110,553	107,375	28.3	53.7	44.4	51.9			
Argentina	31,462	39,961	45,661	23,426	14.2	18.3	18.3	11.3			
Australia	23,235	13,483	24,667	34,433	10.5	6.2	9.9	16.6			
Russia	29,076	282	1,406	a/	13.1	.1	.6	-			
British India	36,202	23,376	18,323	13,672	16.4	10.7	7.4	6.6			
Rumania	1,721	a/	a/	a/	.8						
Other countries	7,470	4,607	6,048	10,213	3.3	2.1	2.4	5.0			
Total	221,468	219,011	248,851	206,934	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Domestic production	59,640	57,423	51,746	52,873							
Total supply	281,108	276,434	300,597	259,807							
Exports	5,790	12,382	19,755	22,387							
Correction for stocks	130-	2,618-	8,915-	11,257-							
NET SUPPLY	575,188	261,434	271,927	248,677							

a/ If any, included in "Other countries."

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, 1909-13, 1923 and 1924, and Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1925. Imports from the United States and Canada adjusted to allow for diverted shipments and in-transit shipments.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of corn a/ by countries, 1913, and annual 1923-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31				Per cent of total			
	1913	1923	1924	1925	1913	1923	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	cent	cent	cent	cent
Argentina	77,708	39,596	53,670	33,625	79.0	57.4	71.2	60.8
United States	13,759	10,660	4,091	305	14.0	15.5	5.4	.6
Russia	3,368	38	3,858	b/	3.4	.1	5.1	b/
Rumania	2,005	2,847	5,593	2,942	2.0	4.1	7.4	5.3
Canada	423	1,611	75	119	.4	2.3	.1	.2
British S. Africa	69	9,528	2,746	b/	.1	13.9	3.6	b/
Other countries	978	4,699	5,301	18,305	1.1	6.7	7.2	33.1
Total imports	98,310	68,979	73,334	55,296	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, 1913, 1923 and 1924, and Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1925. a/ Excludes corn flour and meal. b/ If any, included with "Other countries".



## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OILS

Both edible and inedible vegetable oils were indicated to be in greater potential supply in 1925 than in 1924, according to information on world production of oil-bearing products received to date in the Department of Agriculture. In the case of edible oils, particularly, this situation does not necessarily indicate an increase in the production of oil as an edible product. A clear indication of what the supply of edible oil may be is prevented by the demand existing for such oils for industrial and technical purposes. There is also an important demand for oil bearing products for purposes other than oil production. Also, data are incomplete in some instances on the amount of such oil bearing products now available. For the drying oils, the supply situation can be determined more definitely.

The list of materials yielding edible oils includes cotton seed, peanuts, corn, soya beans, olives, coconuts, sunflower seed and sesamum seed. Other seeds might also be included, but their production bulks so small as to have little or no influence on the potential oil supply. Rapeseed and palm kernels are probably the most important of the minor edible oil producers, but have been omitted from the statistical summary owing to a lack of data. Of the main group, cotton seed and sunflower seed are the two important factors in the indicated increased supply of edible oils. World production of cotton seed for 1925-26 is estimated to be 12 per cent greater than for 1924-25. The estimate of cotton seed production in the United States for 1925-26 is <sup>nearly</sup> 19/20 per cent greater than for the preceding year. The production of sunflower seed in Russia, the leading producing country, is estimated by Russian authorities to have increased 100 per cent in 1925 over 1924. There is, however, a heavy domestic agricultural and industrial consumption of sunflower seed and its products in Russia. It is a question, therefore, to what extent the increase in that product will affect the international situation in edible oil.

Indications are that the world production of coconuts and soya beans for 1925 may be about equal to or slightly smaller than in 1924, while olive oil production is definitely under that of 1924. A large crop of peanuts in India, the leading producer, probably offsets decreases in that crop reported by other countries. A heavy crop of corn for 1925 in the United States and abroad does not necessarily indicate an increase in the production of corn oil. It is a fact, however, that increased world corn crops in that year, together with a heavy world production of other fodder crops, has increased the potential supply of corn oil.

Flaxseed, the most important of the drying oil seeds under consideration produced a world crop for 1925 exclusive of India, about a fourth greater than in 1924. Argentina is the largest single factor in the increase, with Russia a secondary factor. In India the crop harvested in the spring of 1926 is included with the 1925-26 Argentine crop as part of the 1925 world crop. The India estimate is not yet available but acreage is reported to be 3 per cent below last year. See Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 11. Hemp seed production is also increased in Russia and Poland, the two most important producing countries, as well as in several minor countries. Cottonseed, soya beans and sunflower seed are also used for paints to a small degree as well as for edible purposes, and the increase in the cotton seed and sunflower seed crops mentioned above adds further to the potential supply of paint and varnish oils.

## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OIL, CONT'D.

No information is available on production of Chinese wood oil. The United States, however, is the chief consumer of that product. In the period 1921 to 1924 the United States took about three-fourths of the total exports from China, imports in 1925 being a fourth larger than in 1924.

Cottonseed:

The 1925 world production of cottonseed amounts to 13,288,000 short tons according to a preliminary estimate, or 12.1 per cent above the 1924 total of 11,854,000 short tons. This increase is accounted for by the large increase in the crop of the United States, by far the most important producer, and that of Russia, which reports an increase of approximately 88.3 per cent over last year. The estimate furnished for the United States is a preliminary one based on the actual 1924-25 seed production and the increase in the cotton crop of 1925-26 over 1924-25. Reports for India and China, which take second and third place in this crop, place production slightly below that of 1924, while an increase is expected in Egypt. World production for the last two years has been above the average amount produced during the years 1909-13.

Because of the enormous amounts produced, cottonseed is one of the important sources of margarine and edible oil producing fats, in spite of its low oil content of 17 - 18 per cent. It is refined in large quantities in America and Europe for margarine, salad oil and various cooking oils as well as being hardened and used as an important lard substitute in compounds of the vegetable-lard type. It is also used in soaps, candles and for various technical purposes.

Some idea of the rapid increase in importance of cottonseed products in the United States may be gained by comparisons of the percentage of seed crushed compared with total seed production. This percentage has increased from an average of 12.6 per cent for the years 1881-1885 to 74.7 per cent for 1921-1925. In Egypt most of the cottonseed is exported as seed but the consumption of local crushing factories is becoming of increasing importance. From 1890-91 to 1894-95 exports of cottonseed averaged 88.2 per cent of the entire crop while local crushing factories consumed only 2.9 per cent of the total production. These have now changed to 52.0 and 25.7 per cent respectively for the period 1921-22 to 1924-25.

The quantity of oil obtained per ton of seed crushed varies considerably in the different districts. In the western portion of the United States cotton belt the yield of oil is much lower than in the eastern section. The average for the United States for the years 1923-1925 was approximately 15 per cent, according to Bulletin No. 158, Bureau of the Census. The quantity obtained depends upon the variety and condition of the seed and the climatic conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons, as well as upon the quantity of oil desired in the cake obtained. The actual supply of cottonseed oil thus varies from the potential supply which would be available were all seed crushed under the most favorable conditions. See Table on page 653.



## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OILS, CONT'D

Rapeseed:

India is the largest producer of rapeseed among the countries for which statistics are available and her average exports from 1910 to 1921 were four times as large as those of China, an important producer for which production figures are lacking. Figures of production for the 1925-26 season in India have not yet been received, but the second acreage estimate is 10.7 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last year. A decided increase is shown in the crop of Rumania, but this total crop is not large enough to influence greatly the world's total supply.

Rape oil has been used extensively as an edible oil in India and during the war the refined oil was used by many European countries in margarine and fat compounds. It is important as a lubricant and illuminating oil. See table on page 652.

Sesamum:

The 1925 sesamum crop of India, the largest producer for which data are available, amounts to 407,000 short tons, which is 27.5 per cent below that of 1924. With the exception of the 1918 crop, the 1925 crop is the smallest reported in the period 1909 - 1925. Precise information as to world supply is not obtainable since no figures are available for China, probably the leading producer, whose average exports from 1910 to 1921 were over 50 per cent higher than those of India.

Sesamum seed produces an oil which is used extensively as a food in India and other countries in which it is produced. It is useful in margarine manufacture and is said to exhibit a very characteristic and simple chemical color test which prevents fraudulent sale of margarine as butter. It is also used as a substitute for olive oil in salad oils. See table on page 657.

Flaxseed:

The 1925 production of flaxseed in 18 countries for which statistical returns have been received to date is estimated at 3,891,916 short tons compared with 3,089,016 short tons produced by the same countries in 1924, an increase of 26 per cent. In 1923 and 1924 these 18 countries produced approximately 83 per cent of the world flax crop and in the five years preceding the war accounted for approximately 80 per cent of world production. The only important country not included in this total is British India, for which no figures are available as yet for the 1925-26 crop. The second estimate of acreage, however, is 3 per cent below the corresponding estimate of last season. The big factor in the 1925 production increase is the large crop in Argentina which amounts to 2,100,000 short tons or 66 per cent above 1924-25 production. During the three years 1922-1924 Argentina produced over 40 per cent of the total world crop. See Foreign Crops and Markets March 15, 1926 for more complete details of the flaxseed situation, and also table on page 661 of this issue.

## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS, CONT'D.

Peanuts:

The 1925-26 peanut crop in India, where in recent years about half of the known peanut crop of the world has been produced is the largest on record and is expected to offset any decrease in the crops of China and the United States for the 1925 season. Production in India in 1925-26 amounted to, 2,137,000 short tons, an increase of 35.6 per cent over the 1,576,000 short tons produced in 1924-25. No estimate is available as yet for China, which country is believed to rank second in peanut production. A report from Trade Commissioner Smiley stated that the commercial crop of China is expected to be 15 per cent below that of 1924. On the other hand, a report from Shantung estimates total production of that district about 25 per cent above last year. Shantung's seaport, Tsingtao, was the leading Chinese port in the export of peanuts for 1922 and 1923. In the United States, production in 1925 was 7.3 per cent below 1924. These three countries in 1921 and 1922 furnished approximately 70 per cent of the reported peanut production of the world. Complete data are not available for Senegal, another important peanut producing country. Exports for 1922 and 1923 were slightly higher than those of 1921 and a large percentage of the estimated crop is exported. The British West Africa Colonies are another source of peanut supply for which figures are not available. The 1925 crop of Nigeria, however, is reported to be approximately equal to that of 1924 when 134,000 short tons were produced.

In considering the peanut as a source of oil it must be remembered that a large portion of the crop, especially in the United States, is not crushed for oil but used in various ways as an article of food in both unmanufactured and manufactured state. Large quantities are produced in Africa for which production estimates are not available. These nuts are mostly consumed locally, however, and so have little effect on the international peanut situation. Peanut oil of fine quality is chiefly used in the manufacture of margarine and other edible fats, being especially important because of its fine keeping qualities. Lower grades of oil, such as those obtained from decorticated kernels of poor quality, are hardened and used in soap manufacture. With peanut oil, as with practically all other oils, a varying amount is used for miscellaneous industrial purposes. See table on page 654.

Coconuts:

The supply of coconuts in 1925, judging by reported production for the Philippine Islands and exports of coconut products from British Malaya and Ceylon in terms of nuts, was slightly larger than that of 1924. The increase for the three countries amounted to approximately 2.3 per cent. These countries accounted for more than 90 per cent of the reported supply of coconuts for the years 1920 to 1924. Although the reported supply is less than the world production, it should be a fair indication of the potential amount available for American and European use in the oils and fats industries.

A considerable decrease in production in 1925 compared with 1924 is reported by the Philippine Islands and a smaller decrease is reported in the exports of British Malaya but these are more than balanced by the increase in exports from Ceylon. Coconut production in the Philippines during the last five



## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS, CONT'D

years has averaged approximately 63.2 per cent above the 1910-1913 average, while exports from Ceylon have increased 31.2 per cent in this period. Early figures for British Malaya are not available for comparison.

In Brazil the coconut industry is developing steadily, according to available figures and consular reports, while an upward trend is also apparent in figures obtained from Trinidad and Tobago.

Coconut oil has, for some time, been an important factor in margarine manufacture and is used for the preparation of salad oils, lard compounds and other edible fat products. Poorer grades are used in soap and candle making. See table on page 655.

Olive Oil:

Production of olive oil for 1925, exclusive of the United States, is estimated at 1,398 million pounds which is 24 per cent below the good harvest of 1,842 million pounds in 1924 and 10 per cent below the 1923 harvest when 1,561 million pounds were produced. See table on page 656.

Soya Beans:

Production of soya beans in 1925 in Manchuria and Chosen was estimated to be 161,000 short tons below the 1924 production in those countries. Manchuria is the world's most important soya bean producer. In 1923 60 per cent of the total reported production was found in Manchuria. Chosen, the only other country for which a report has been received for 1925, shows an increase but it is small compared with the decrease in Manchuria. In 1923 Chosen furnished 20 per cent of the total reported soya bean production. Production in Japan decreased steadily from 1920 to 1923, while the United States has shown important gains during the five years 1920 to 1924. United States figures for 1925 are not yet available. The oil is used in the manufacture of margarine and salad oils and for other edible purposes as well as being used in the soap industry, for paints and various minor technical uses. See table on page 656.

Sunflower Seed:

Commercial production of sunflower seed is determined chiefly by the crop of Russia, the only producer of importance. The crop for 1925 is reported by Russian Authorities to be 3,482,200 short tons, 116.2 per cent above 1924 production. The oil obtained from sunflower seed is useful both as an edible oil and for paints and varnishes. Inferior grades are also used for soap making and other industrial purposes. The seed is used directly as a live stock feed and in some countries, particularly Russia, large quantities are used for human consumption. See table on page 657.

## INCREASED POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS, CONT'D

Hempseed:

The production of hempseed in 1925 was much greater than that of 1924 since Russia, the most important producer, reports an increase of 254,000 short tons or 69.7 per cent above 1924. For the period 1909-13 hempseed production in Russia amounted to more than 85 per cent of the reported world total and this proportion had only slightly diminished for the period 1920 to 1924. The increase of the total number of countries so far reporting in 1925 compared with the same countries in 1924 amounts to 66.3 per cent. Hempseed oil is a drying oil used largely as a paint oil and to some extent in soft soaps. According to Louis E. Andes in "Vegetable Fats and Oils" it may be used as an edible oil when fresh. See table on page 661.

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## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925.

Rapeseed \*

Estimates of oil content range from 33 to 43 per cent

Country	: Average : : 1909-13 : : a/ :	: 1920 : :	: 1921 : :	: 1922 : :	: 1923 : :	: 1924 : :	: 1925 : :
	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :
India b/.....	1,383,000:	962,000:	1,308,000:	1,354,000:	1,290,000:	1,313,000:	c/
Austria.....	5,936:	861:	1,160:	1,223:	1,158:	1,293:	
Belgium.....	1,521:	2,623:	2,159:	758:	674:	612:	
Bulgaria.....	8,154:	1,534:	673:	479:	783:	115:	
Czechoslovakia..	10,364:	7,940:	5,715:	4,687:	5,274:	4,648:	4,324
Formosa.....	345:	335:	305:	68:	90:	:	
France d/ .....	51,125:	50,074:	41,528:	30,282:	32,828:	28,537:	
Hungary.....	12,690:	3,032:	12,677:	8,329:	15,882:	7,939:	
Japan.....	130,016:	115,332:	103,098:	87,210:	78,203:	:	
Netherlands....	3,761:	7,600:	3,166:	977:	4,755:	5,240:	4,960
Poland.....	31,116:	26,270:	22,520:	40,752:	52,602:	42,924:	
Rumania.....	60,663:	26,091:	12,328:	21,116:	18,350:	8,640:	39,683
Russia(European)e/	34,176:	:	:	:	:	:	
Yugoslavia.....	7,000:	4,348:	4,661:	2,126:	2,016:	1,626:	
Total countries:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
reporting 1909-	:	:	:	:	:	:	
13 to 1924.....	1,514,667:	1,066,282:	1,402,259:	1,443,613:	1,405,972:	1,405,934:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	

\*No estimates are available for China one of the leading producing countries.

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.

b/ Includes mustard seed but consists chiefly of rapeseed.

c/ The second estimate of acreage is 10.7 per cent below the corresponding figure for last year. d/ Colza and Navette. e/ Two-year average.



## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913 ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D.

Cottonseed a/

Estimates of oil content range from 17 to 36 per cent

Country	: Average :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: 1925-26
	: 1909-10 to:	: 1920-21 :	: 1921-22 :	: 1922-23 :	: 1923-24 :	: 1924-25 :	: Prelimin.
	: 1913-14 :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: avy
	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short
	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons
United States:	5,809,000:	5,971,000:	3,531,000:	4,336,000:	4,502,000:	6,051,000:	b/ 7,140,000
India.....:	1,713,630:	1,440,200:	1,703,900:	2,030,100:	2,065,000:	2,436,400:	2,415,500
China c/.....:	d/ 332,019:	902,500:	725,100:	1,108,000:	952,600:	1,041,600:	1,010,500
Egypt.....:	672,500:	617,800:	446,500:	688,400:	669,300:	739,900:	e/ 778,700
Russia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Asiatic.....:	455,534:	27,700:	20,600:	26,300:	30,300:	f/ 216,500:	f/ 407,700
Brazil.....:	179,671:	227,600:	241,000:	264,300:	275,300:	289,200:	:
Mexico.....:	92,254:	g/ h/ 89,900:	70,400:	85,100:	83,600:	142,400:	102,800
Persia.....:	65,008:	50,200:	i/ 45,400:	i/ 45,400:	i/ 45,400:	i/ 45,400:	:
Turkey,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Asiatic.....:	63,574:	:	g/ 14,300:	:	:	:	:
Peru.....:	52,530:	83,600:	87,000:	96,000:	97,000:	98,500:	93,000
Uganda.....:	9,722:	32,600:	15,000:	37,100:	45,000:	70,000:	:
Chosen(Korea):	j/ 8,311:	48,100:	44,200:	49,400:	53,000:	58,000:	65,500
Argentina.....:	j/ 1,456:	12,600:	13,200:	12,900:	33,000:	32,200:	:
Total countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
rept. 1909-24 k/	9,863,000:	9,972,000:	7,320,000:	9,130,000:	9,298,000:	11,728,000:	:
Est. world :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
total.....:	9,971,000:	10,030,000:	7,380,000:	9,225,000:	9,369,000:	11,854,000:	13,268,000

a/ Computed from estimated lint production counting 2 pounds of seed to 1 pound of lint, except Egypt and the United States which are actual estimates of cottonseed produced. b/ Figure computed by addition of 18 per cent to 1924-25 production to correspond with increase in cotton production. c/ Chinese Economic Bulletin quoting from Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association. d/ Based on commercial crop of cotton as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census. e/ Based on official estimate of lint. f/ Turkestan, Transcaucasia, Khiva, Bokhara. g/ From an unofficial source. h/ Laguna and Lower California only. i/ Estimated annual production from consular reports. j/ Average for three years. k/ Includes some minor producing countries not listed above.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Peanuts

Estimates of oil content of kernel range from 35 to 50 per cent \*, of the unshelled nut 28 per cent.

Peanuts in the Shell

Country	Average : 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons	Short : tons
India.....	669,100:	1,145,000:	1,074,000:	1,384,000:	1,287,000:	1,576,000:	2,137,000
China a/.....	:	:	325,000:	445,000:	672,000:	672,000:	b/
	:	:	:	:	:	to	:
	:	:	:	:	:	728,000:	:
Argentina.....	:	63,386:	46,178:	44,969:	41,597:	53,287:	c/
Chosen.....	:	584:	563:	548:	479:	520:	:
Dutch East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indies d/.....	:	310,226:	303,733:	288,022:	236,597:	243,929:	:
Egypt.....	:	:	9,108:	8,102:	11,119:	8,700:	10,587
Formosa.....	12,634:	16,491:	19,489:	:	:	:	:
Japan.....	18,518:	22,659:	19,130:	18,220:	:	:	:
Kwantung.....e/	172:	382:	476:	:	:	:	:
Mexico.....	:	:	:	1,443:	:	:	1,720
Paraguay.....	:	:	:	11,379:	10,725:	11,376:	:
Rhodesia.....	:	1,062:	1,063:	:	:	:	:
Senegal.....	:	315,300:	382,300:	:	:	482,000:	:
Nigeria.....	:	:	:	:	:	134,000:	f/
Spain.....g/	29,438:	32,904:	33,069:	33,844:	33,778:	35,342:	35,570
Union of South	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa.....	:	7,120:	3,750:	5,156:	7,189:	:	:
United States...h/	213,574:	420,737:	414,654:	316,557:	323,881:	374,462:	347,038
Total countries:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
reporting 1921-:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1924.....	:	:	2,206,305:	2,521,042:	2,606,451:	2,964,240:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	to	:
	:	:	:	:	:	3,020,240:	:

\* Oil content is for the shelled nut. Figures in the table are given in terms of unshelled nuts. The ratio of unshelled to shelled is approximately 1.5 to 1.

a/ Rough estimates supplied by consular service.

b/ The commercial crop was reported by the consular service to be somewhat below 1924.

c/ A good yield is reported according to the International Institute.

d/ Native crop. e/ Three-year average 1911-1913. f/ Crop reported to be approximately equal to 1924. g/ One year only, 1913. h/ One year only 1909.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D.

## COCONUTS\*

Estimates of oil content of fresh kernel range from 30 to 40 per cent, copra 60 to 75 per cent.

	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
British Malaya, ex- ports a/			1,167,900	1,374,400	1,243,600	1,284,400	1,264,400
Ceylon, ex- ports b/	809,700	1,091,300	1,132,100	1,337,200	1,052,600	1,396,000	1,609,500
Philippines	1,046,588	1,696,072	1,738,857	1,649,083	1,702,531	1,771,493	1,680,380
Australia		212	160	423	377		
Brazil		43,028	81,350	95,412	97,405		
British Guiana			17,628	25,115	17,891	13,824	
British Honduras							
Dutch East Indies		9,431	6,223	7,294	8,728	10,425	
Dutch Guiana	924	2,909	2,490	2,365	2,334	2,433	
Guatemala				477			
Jamaica		31,740	27,218	34,158	26,636	24,233	
Kenya Colony		252	391	535	626	749	
Panama		11,910	12,584	14,270	14,157	11,236	
Seychelles	29,213	28,090	29,621	661		4,497	
Trinidad and Tobago	22,472	48,315	37,079	52,809	60,674		
Total Philip- pines pro. &							
Br. Malaya &							
Ceylon exports			4,038,857	4,360,683	3,998,731	4,451,893	4,554,280
Total all coun. reptg. incl.							
Ceylon exports & British							
Malaya exports 1921-1923			4,223,980	4,593,064	4,227,559		

\*Estimated weight in short tons converted, except for Brazil, from the number of coconuts on the basis of 890 nuts to the short tons according to the estimate of the International Institute of Agriculture in Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils 1921, p. XXV, 1 long ton = 1,000 nuts.

a/ Figures for British Malaya are rough estimates of exports of copra and coconut oil reduced to a basis of nuts used. Shipments of whole nuts are not included but amounted to 14,600 short tons in 1924 and 14,700 short tons in 1925. b/ Figures for Ceylon are rough estimates of exports obtained by reducing oil desiccated coconut and copra to a basis of nuts used. Shipments of whole nuts are not included but have ranged from 10,763 in 1920 to 32,250 in 1924, hence are small in comparison with exports of coconut products. Production of nuts in Ceylon amounted to 1,399,159 short tons for 1911-13 average and 1,077,155 short tons in 1921. c/ Four-year average 1910-1913. d/ 1913.



## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Olive Oil

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925 Prelimin- ary
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Spain.....	484,345	698,772	608,860	637,381	653,865	1,708,969	689,230
Italy.....	390,000	403,980	319,980	557,930	391,900	469,660	330,700
Greece.....		315,409	98,457	216,081	107,680	307,700	126,560
France.....		11,530	20,830	19,810	31,770	13,000	15,430
Portugal.....	a/ 50,138	32,200	51,020	63,930	95,920	69,730	54,040
Palestine.....		14,770	1,320	7,200	3,570	10,810	7,500
Syria.....		52,250	53,570	32,130	26,430	22,930	9,740
Turkey.....				100,508	98,500	77,000	b/ (18,000)
Algeria.....	66,972	67,914	51,169	56,132	69,129	51,490	55,140
Tunis.....	c/ 67,104	99,210	74,960	40,100	48,500	46,500	65,930
Morocco.....		11,500	12,320	13,480	15,870	19,180	15,430
Cyprus.....		25,980	923	1,170	2,310	6,160	b/ (4,300)
Yugoslavia.....		908	1,073	12,734	7,010	11,330	c/ (8,000)
United States d/ e/	965	651	1,049	585	574	1,528	
Total countries reporting 1920-1925.....		1,742,060	1,295,851	1,658,813	1,462,552	1,765,967	1,380,000

a/ 1911. b/ Figures in parenthesis are rough estimates based on reports of relation of crop to that of 1924. c/ 1911-13 average. d/ Factory production as reported by the Bureau of the Census. e/ 1912 only.

Soya Beans

Estimates of oil content range from 10 to 21 per cent

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
China - Manchuria.....		3,862,000	1,950,000	3,272,000	2,500,000	2,534,000	2,275,000
Chosen a/.....	499,119	735,784	718,598	693,497	712,790	561,701	660,000
Dutch East Indies b/.....		112,193	110,899	113,622	107,223	108,108	
Japan.....	533,239	655,785	654,424	558,711	527,342	c/	
Kwantung..... d/	17,507	11,564	18,162				
United States		68,340	84,450	174,960	268,320	287,010	
Total countries reporting 1920-1924		4,778,317	2,863,947	4,254,079	3,588,333	3,490,819	

a/ Four-year average 1910-1913. b/ Native crop. c/ Exports for 1924 were 5.2 per cent below 1923 exports, but the amount exported is insignificant compared with the total production. d/ Three-year average 1911-1913.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Sunflower Seed

Estimates of oil content range from 21 to 50 per cent

Country	:Average : :1909-13 :	: 1920 :	: 1921 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :	: 1925 :
	: <u>a/</u> :	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :
	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :
Russia(European)	b/ 395,960:	:	:	d/ 1,669,980:	d/ 1,897,100:	d/ 1,610,500:	d/ 3,482,200
Russia(Asiatic)	c/ 7,094:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria.....	53:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria.....	:	3,466 :	2,940 :	7,060:	:	13,210:	:
Hungary.....	:	:	:	:	:	21,122:	:
Rumania.....	c/ 3,822:	:	12,295 :	27,623:	59,655:	:	:
Union of S.Africa	:	1,782 :	1,248 :	:	:	:	:
Yugoslavia.....	19:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	34:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Southern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhodesia.....	:	1,160 :	351 :	:	:	:	:

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within post-war boundaries.

b/ Three-year average, 1911-1913.

c/ Two-year average, 1912-1913.

d/ Includes Asiatic Russia.

Sesamum \*

Range of estimate of oil content 35 to 55 per cent

Country	:Average : :1909-13 :	: 1920 :	: 1921 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :	: 1925 :
	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :
	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :	: <u>tons</u> :
India.....	525,800:	428,000:	580,000:	540,000:	488,000:	561,000:	407,000
Bulgaria.....	a/ 818:	935:	931:	1,330:	728:	2,201:	:
Chosen.....	:	4,480:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt.....	:	:	:	5,688:	5,208:	4,821:	:
Formosa.....	3,763:	2,894:	1,592:	:	:	:	:
Greece.....	:	3,990:	2,712:	:	:	:	:
Japan.....	:	:	:	4,066:	:	:	:
Mexico.....	:	:	:	4,969:	:	:	7,000
Siam.....	:	362:	984:	914:	1,008:	607:	:
Tanganyika.....	:	1,852:	1,003:	1,551:	:	:	:

\* No estimates are available for China one of the leading producing countries.

a/ Estimate has been adjusted to correspond with the area within post-war boundaries.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Palm Kernel Exports \*

Estimates of oil content range from 35 to 50 per cent

Country	: Average :	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1909-13 :	: 1919 :	: 1920 :	: 1921 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :
	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :
	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :
British West Africa -							
Gold Coast ....	14,203:	11,080:	8,584:	1,849:	3,534:	3,870:	5,110
Gambia.....	513:	752:	524:	338:	504:	439:	
Nigeria.....	194,338:	242,943:	231,858:	171,756:	200,170:	260,033:	
Sierra Leone..	51,245:	56,697:	56,476:	45,258:	54,912:	66,690:	67,840
French W. Africa -							
Dahomey.....	37,703:	76,039:	32,343:	27,803:	37,809:	40,749:	
Fr. Guinea.....	5,175:	13,765:	8,286:	7,435:	10,765:	10,331:	
Ivory Coast...a/	6,730:	18,120:	12,088:	6,563:	9,472:	13,230:	
Senegal.....	1,681:	4,369:	1,454:	3,288:	2,753:	3,343:	
French Equatorial							
Gaboon.....	525:	d/	833:	1,403:	2,481:	1,777:	
Middle Congo :b/	6:	8,384:	5,097:	4,142:	4,271:	6,122:	
Ubangi Chari :					598:	1,036:	
French Mandatory:							
Cameroon.....	17,119:	42,550:	24,884:	21,049:			
French Togo....	10,423:	15,794:	11,462:	1,786:	6,800:		
Portuguese Africa							
Portuguese :							
Guinea.....a/	64,453:						
Angola.....	2,939:						
Spanish Guinea :							
& Fernando Po :c/	210:	274:					
Belgian Congo :a/	7,166:	41,131:	43,494:				
Dutch East :							
Indies, pro. :			373:	168:	565:	802:	1,247
Total countries :							
reporting 1909- :							
13 to 1923.....	311,594:	432,149:	356,710:	268,432:	324,190:	404,807:	

\* Figures for the Dutch East Indies are actual production figures. For other countries export figures have been used since production figures are not available.

a/ Four-year average 1910-1913. b/ Two-year average 1910-1911.

c/ Three-year average 1911-1913. d/ Second half only of 1920.



## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Palm oil exports \*

Country	Average : :1909-13 :	1919 :	1920 :	1921 :	1922 :	1923 :	1924 :
	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :
British W. Africa -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gold Coast .....	7,093 :	4,204 :	2,820 :	223 :	942 :	1,584 :	1,837 :
Nigeria .....	89,253 :	113,083 :	95,039 :	59,104 :	98,122 :	111,372 :	:
Sierre Leone ...	3,197 :	3,713 :	2,314 :	214 :	2,325 :	3,748 :	3,428 :
French W. Africa -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dahomey .....	14,282 :	24,815 :	12,579 :	5,389 :	12,836 :	15,103 :	:
Fr. Guiana .....	92 :	839 :	451 :	566 :	613 :	883 :	:
Ivory Coast ....	6,738 :	14,084 :	9,540 :	4,278 :	7,485 :	8,829 :	:
Senegal .....	- :	- :	12 :	15 :	8 :	3 :	:
French Equatorial	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gaboon .....	97 :	:	:	:	77 :	214 :	:
Middle Congo ...	23 :	239 :	255 :	276 :	257 :	255 :	:
French Mandatory -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon .....	3,977 :	4,226 :	2,921 :	1,835 :	:	:	:
French Togo ....	3,175 :	2,840 :	3,298 :	123 :	1,048 :	:	:
Portuguese Africa -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portuguese Guinea: a/	26 :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola .....	b/ 290 :	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spanish Guinea and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fernando Po ....	c/ 44 :	1 :	:	:	:	:	:
Belgian Congo .....	2,314 :	8,818 :	8,404 :	:	:	:	:
Dutch East Indies,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
pro. ....	d/ :	e/ :	1,659 :	2,368 :	4,212 :	4,270 :	5,428 :
Total countries re-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
porting 1909-13 to	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1924, incl. Dutch	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
East Indies .....	120,678 :	160,977 :	124,657 :	72,418 :	126,792 :	146,044 :	:

\* Figures for the Dutch East Indies are actual production figures. For other countries export figures have been used, since production figures are not available.

a/ Four-year average, 1910-1913.

b/ Two-years only, 1909 and 1912.

c/ Three-year average 1911-1913.

d/ Not produced on a commercial scale.

e/ First year in which the crop was produced on a commercial scale.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Poppy Seed \*

Estimates of oil content range from 41 to 50 per cent

Country	Average :1909-13 : a/	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925
	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons
Austria .....	1,123	1,027	1,016	1,263	1,193	1,433	:
Bulgaria .....	90	315	179	138	(125)	105	:
Czechoslovakia .....	6,496	10,482	6,277	6,085	8,681	7,338	:
France .....	4,607	925	916	710	713	398	:
Hungary .....	:	:	:	:	4,139	2,918	:
Netherlands .....	:	1,898	1,362	4,195	3,785	3,102	:
Rumania .....	29	:	286	46	98	:	:
Yugoslavia .....	790	1,326	1,236	1,717	1,480	1,418	:
Poland .....	356	:	1,020	:	1,882	:	:
Total countries re- porting 1909-13 to 1924 .....	13,106	14,075	9,624	9,913	12,192	10,692	:

\* No estimates are available for India and Russia, large producing countries, and such minor countries as Macedonia, Turkey, Persia and China.

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.

Mustard Seed

Estimates of oil content range from 21 to 33 per cent

Country	Average :1909-13	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925
	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons	: Short : tons
Czechoslovakia .....	:	4,172	671	655	757	705	:
Netherlands .....	3,396	4,034	1,176	2,727	2,505	3,817	:
Rumania .....	16	:	238	1	:	:	:

In most countries mustard seed is included in statistics of rape seed production. It is therefore impossible to give a separate total for mustardseed. India is known to be by far the largest producer.

## PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OIL MATERIALS, AVERAGE 1909-1913, ANNUAL 1920-1925, CONT'D

Flaxseed

Estimates of oil content range from 30 to 40 per cent

Country	Average 1909-13	1922	1923	1924	1925
	a/				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina .....	871,276	1,332,156	1,624,140	1,262,352	2,100,000
India .....	576,184	596,960	517,440	605,920	b/
United States .....	547,204	290,500	477,630	887,903	616,196
Canada .....	337,120	140,252	199,920	271,460	260,316
Russia .....	531,552	309,232	374,832	462,644	683,940
Total, 5 countries .....	2,863,336	2,669,100	3,194,072	3,490,284	
Estimated world total ..	3,122,000	2,878,400	3,430,000	3,763,200	

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.

b/ Second estimate of acreage is 3 per cent below the corresponding estimate for 1924.

Hempseed

Estimates of oil content range from 16 to 35 per cent of seed

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	a/						
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Russia .....	421,349	282,630	240,445	323,492	371,255	364,641	618,665
Austria .....	523	55	30	122	113	212	
Belgium .....		52		149	69	45	52
Bulgaria .....	1,291	1,828	1,524	1,041	1,984	1,960	1,435
Chile .....		1,596	1,768	1,434	1,250	1,229	
Czechoslovakia ..	4,129	4,757	5,034	5,679	6,921	5,829	7,929
France .....	7,725	4,092	2,996	2,348	1,474	1,424	2,047
Hungary .....	6,575	4,950	5,745	4,565	3,540	5,183	
Latvia .....	524				147		
Lithuania .....	1,476	24	9				3,086
Poland .....	19,445	13,108	18,551	28,505	32,253	25,550	37,700
Rumania .....	20,100	3,373	16,984	19,414	15,084	15,595	
Spain .....		3,713	7,120	15,285	10,002	4,240	3,675
Yugoslavia .....	8,210						
Netherlands ...	25	23	8				
Total countries : reporting 1909-13 to 1924, incl. :							
Spain and Chile :	481,137	330,102	301,247	401,935	443,876	425,863	

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.



## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTONSEED CROP

Cotton season	Stock re-				Consumption	
September to	maining		Crop	Exported	of local	Used for
August	from pre-				crushing	sowing
	vious sea-				factories	
	son					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average, 1910-11:						
to 1914-15 *	5,482	697,597	512,935	116,734	68,596	
Average, 1915-16:						
to 1919-20 *	8,692	542,085	284,147	129,304	68,195	
1920-21 .....	39,446	617,769	304,472	122,350	54,556	
1921-22 .....	32,092	446,478	259,543	155,913	76,218	
1922-23 .....	37,708	688,371	390,050	165,407	72,608	
1923-24 .....	15,377	669,254	329,479	175,036	75,684	
1924-25 .....	2,808	739,856	360,902	194,291	81,434	

Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department; Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Egypt, October 1924, and October 1925, page 36.

\* For details of yearly distribution 1910-11 to 1919-20 see Foreign Crops and Markets April 6, 1925, page 368.

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### PRODUCTION OF OIL PALM PRODUCTS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND IN NIGERIA

Production of oil palm products in the Dutch East Indies by plantation methods, although still insignificant in amount, is attracting much attention because of the rapidity with which the industry is expanding. 1919 was the first year in which the products were exported in merchantable quantity. From 1920 to 1924 production of palm oil has increased from 1,659 short tons to 5,428 short tons or 227 per cent. The bearing area increased only about 50 per cent during the period 1919 to 1923, according to Consul Redeker at Medan, but new plantations were being started and the total planted area in 1923 was three times as great as in 1919, which indicates that production may be expected to increase materially for several years at least. The area figures quoted exclude one important plantation for which estimates were not available. It has been roughly estimated that figures for this company would increase the total planted area of 1923 by something like 20 per cent. Additional plantations were either in course of preparation or were being planned for.

This expansion is being watched with special interest by those interested in African oil palm products which have previously had almost a monopoly on the trade. It is particularly interesting in view of the possible analogy between its increase and the rapid increase in plantation rubber production in the East Indies with its serious effect on the Brazilian wild rubber industry.

## PRODUCTION OF PALM PRODUCTS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND IN NIGERIA, CONT'D

The industry in the Dutch East Indies, Consul Redeker states, is unlike that of Africa in that cultivation is carried on throughout on European-managed plantations, using scientific methods of production and manufacture of the product. Most of these plantations are held by the operating companies under concession for 75 years and worked with a system of coolie labor under three-year contracts. Most of the estates also grow other products as well, such as rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee or sisal. In Nigeria, on the other hand, the land is recognized as belonging entirely to the natives and any rights acquired by foreigners must be negotiated with the native owners, subject to the covering approval of the Government, according to the Times Trade and Engineering Supplement of March 21, 1925. Only short term leases are permitted and on their expiration the plant must be forfeited or removed if the native leaser declines to renew the issue. The system has resulted so far in keeping the industry largely in the hands of the natives.

The oil palm in west Africa is a wild tree or at most only semi-cultivated, growing in a dense tropical undergrowth which makes access difficult. It also forces the trees to grow to a great height, making skilled climbers necessary. In the East Indies the trees, spaced at regular intervals, are kept free of undergrowth. The palms, relieved of the necessity of struggling for light and air, do not grow to a great height and the difficulty of climbing and collection is minimized. The yield per tree is also greater in the East Indies.

A much larger portion of the oil is recovered in the Indies than in Nigeria and the free fatty acids are reduced to a minimum. Palm oils having a free fatty acid as low as three to four per cent are said to be usable for edible purposes and part of the East Indies product conforms to this requirement and forms an excellent basis for the preparation of substitute butter and cooking fats. In Nigeria the oil is accumulated in small quantities from day to day in the villages and fresh oil and oil which has become partially rancid are mixed, impairing the quality of the whole. By the primitive methods used a high fatty acid percentage results. The Times Trade Supplement states that many of the native oils contain as much as 40 per cent free fatty acid although if carefully prepared these methods may yield an oil with as low as 10 per cent oil fatty acid. It further states that by African hand methods 35 to 40 per cent of soft oil is extracted and (or) 50 per cent of hard, as compared with at least 90 per cent by machine methods. The quantity of kernels actually exported shows that the export of oil is less than a fourth of what might be recovered from the fruit.

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## THE PALM KERNEL INDUSTRY IN SIERRA LEONE.

A report from Vice Consul C. E. Macy states that Sierra Leone's annual palm kernel production is estimated at approximately 60,000 tons (kind of ton not stated). It is further estimated, he states, that this production could be obtained from an area 360 square miles in extent if the yield per acre was only half as good as that from the "Eastern" plantations, (Dutch East Indies and British Malaya), that is to say, from an area amounting to not more than 2% of the total area of the protectorate; as it is, the palm nuts are gathered from an area 6 to 10,000 square miles in extent.

The yield could easily be increased by the introduction of the "plantation" system. Such a scheme would present no insurmountable obstacles from a technical or financial standpoint, but a question of policy does intervene. Under the "plantation" system the role of the native becomes limited to that of a laborer, who cares for the trees and collects the fruit. This is in opposition to the government's long declared policy of encouraging the individual native farmer and non-interference so far as possible with already installed native rights and customs.

The policy now contemplated therefore, is, in principle, to encourage the native producers to take proper care of their palms. It is estimated that the present yield is only 1/10 of what it would be were the palm fruits protected from fires started when the annual "burnings-off" for new food-stuff farms occur. However, the natives will never be induced to take up improved methods until it is proved to them by actual demonstration that taking care of their palms pays.

The colonial government's plan is, therefore, to establish palm forest reserves of about 2,000 acres in extent in each of the three provinces of the protectorate, and to improve the palm stands in such areas by

- (a) cutting out the old unproductive trees and replacing them with young palms of a demonstrated oil-yielding species
- (b) clearing the undergrowth, and cleaning up the heads of the palms where the fruit clusters
- (c) planting vacant areas to young trees, and
- (d) eliminating the thick rind varieties which yield little pericarp.

More than 93% of the palm kernels exported are destined for the United States.

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## OIL CONTENT OF OIL-BEARING SEEDS

In order to determine the importance of the various vegetable oil materials it is necessary to know not only the amount of materials but some measure of the relative amount of oil that can be obtained from the various materials as well. This measure is difficult to obtain due to the variation in oil content and in the amount of oil extracted. The amount of oil contained in the seeds varies with variations in climatic conditions in the different countries and within any country it varies with variations in growing conditions from season to season. The amount of oil actually extracted varies more widely due to differences in the methods of pressing or extraction and in the machinery used, and the uses to which the products are put.

The following estimates collected from various sources are helpful in indicating the general range of content and yield of the various oils. The sources do not always state definitely whether the figures refer to oil content or to actual oil extraction. The figures given by the Bureau of Plant Industry are approximate averages based in most cases on a large number of determinations.

Name of Seed	: Louis : : E. : : Andes : : a/ :	Frank : : Fehr : : b/ :	Faure : : Blatt- : : man :	Bolton : : and : : Polly :	: c/ : : d/ :	Estimates collected by the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.
	: Per : : cent of : : oil :	: Per : : cent of : : oil :	: Per : : cent of : : oil :	: Per : : cent of : : oil :	: Per : : cent of : : oil :	<u>Bibliography</u>
Cottonseed	24-36	18	18		17	U.S.D.A. Bulletin 769, page 12.
Flaxseed	38-40	30	30	35	35-38	" " " " 25.
Soybeans		10	10	f/ 10	14-21	" " " " 25
Peanuts, decorticated	43-45	35	32			
United States Spanish					50	Thompson, H.C. and Daily, H.S., Farmers Bulletin 751.
Virginia					41.7	
Gambia					44-45	" " " "
Bombay					36-38	" " " "
Mozambique					40-42	" " " "
Sesamum	50-57	45	35		50	Office Report, J.H. Shrader 1913, page 22.
Rapeseed (Colza)	35-43	35	35		33-43	Lewkowitsch, "Oils, Fats and Waxes".
Hempseed	30-35	30	30	30	16-30	" " " "
Mustard, black	31-33		34		31-33	" " " "
Poppy	41-50		48		45-50	" " " "
Sunflower	21-22	30	g/ 20	22-25	45-50	U.S.D.A. Bulletin 769, page 30.
Coconut, fresh kernel	40-45				30-40	Lewkowitsch "Oils, Fats & Waxes
Copra		65	65		60-75	Office Circular, J.H. Shrader, "Notes on Coconut Oil Pressing"
Palm					58-66	Ber. d.d. pharm. Ges., 1903, p.115

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## OIL CONTENT OF OIL-BEARING SEEDS, CONT'D

Name of Seed	Louis	Frank	Faure	and	Estimates collected by the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.	
	Andes	Fehr	Blatt-	Pelly		
	a/	b/	man	d/		
			c/			
	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Bibliography
	cent of:	cent of:	cent of:	cent of:	cent of:	
	oil	oil	oil	oil	oil	
Palm nut ..	45-50	45	45		35-40	Cotton Oil Press 4, October 1920
Olive .....	40-65				35-65	Calif. Sta. Bul. 158, p. 25
Castor Bean	46-53	42	42	50	42-58	U.S.D.A. Bul. 867, p. 2

a/ Vegetable Fats and Oils, Louis E. Andes, London, 1925. b/ Review of the Oilseeds and Oil Markets for 1925, London 1925. c/ Review of the Oil and Fat Markets for 1925. Faure, Blattman & Co., London, January 1926. d/ Oil, Fats, Waxes and Resins. E. R. Bolton and R. G. Pelly. "Resources of the Empire Series" London 1924. e/ The oil actually produced compared with seeds crushed in the United States for the years 1923 to 1925 as reported by the Bureau of the census shows a yield of approximately 15 per cent. f/ This figure is for oil extracted from beans used. The same source states that the beans generally contain from 16 to 19 per cent of oil. g/ Unclassified seeds including sunflower.

## GENERAL PRICE DECLINE IN OILS AND OILSEEDS

The trend of prices of most oilseeds and their products has been downward since January 1925, at which time the general price level was higher than at any other period since the middle of 1920. The present levels are comparable in many respects to those prevailing in January 1917. In the period 1917 to 1926, the high point was reached by most vegetable oils in June, 1919, with the low point coming in April 1921. From that period the recovery was more or less constant until the coming of the present period of lower prices. The notable exceptions to the downward movement are copra and coconut oil, rapeseed and rapeseed oil, and olives and olive oil.

In the United States, crude cotton seed oil in southeastern tanks declined 13 per cent from April 1925 to April 1926, according to the New York "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter". Crude corn oil, in barrels, dropped off 2 per cent during the same period. Coconut oil, an important oleo ingredient, shows a price increase of 2 per cent in barrels. Olive oil, in barrels, rose 5.2 per cent over the period indicated. In the drying and semi-drying oils group, the Minneapolis price of \$2.32 per bushel for linseed in March 1926 showed a decline below March 1925 of 65 cents or 21.8 per cent. The March 1926 figure, however, was 40 cents and 21 cents in excess of Winnipeg and Buenos Aires respectively. See Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 11. Raw linseed oil in tanks registered a price decline of 20.7 per cent for the period April 1925 to April 1926, corresponding closely with the linseed movement. Chinese wood oil, in barrels at New York, also declined during that period to the extent of 21 per cent. Soya beans and oil, however, have not followed the direction of other oil products. The C.I.F. price of Manchurian soyabeans at Pacific Coast ports moved upward dur-

## GENERAL PRICE DECLINE IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

ing most of the year ended March 31, 1926, but reacted to \$1.57 per bushel of 60 pounds, at the end of the year, a net increase over March 1925 of 3.8 per cent. Crude soya bean oil, in barrels, was quoted last month at the same figure as for April 1925.

In Great Britain, a leading foreign market for vegetable oils and oilseeds, conditions similar to those existing in the United States have prevailed for the last twelve months. In that market the same general tendency toward lower price levels is evident. Crude peanut oil, largely of East Indian origin, was quoted last month at prices more than 10 per cent under those of April 1925, according to the London "Grocer and Oil Trade Review." Crude cottonseed oil dropped off 7.8 per cent, with the English refined product declining 6.6 per cent on its price during the year ended April 30, 1926. Refined rapeseed registered a loss of 1.9 per cent for the period mentioned. Coconut oil, however, showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. Among the drying oils, linseed is outstanding with a loss amounting to 32.7 per cent of the price level for April 1925. Crude soya bean oil, however, declined only 2.3 per cent during the last 12 months, while Chinese wood oil prices dropped only 3.6 per cent.

It is obvious that no two vegetable oils have exactly similar properties. There are many cases, however, where the properties of two or more oils admit of their being substituted to a greater or less degree to produce the same finished product. In such cases the question of relative price is of outstanding importance. According to the recent investigations conducted by the United State Tariff Commission ("Certain Vegetable Oils"; 1926), soya-bean oil represents an interesting case of possible substitution in that its properties admit of its use in paints, food and soap. It is the principal link between the paint oil group of vegetable oils and the food and soap groups. Before the passage of the tariff act of May, 1921, the relatively low price of Oriental soya-bean oil admitted of its use to a considerable degree in the three industries mentioned, particularly in soap making. Since 1921 its use in the United States has been reduced to a comparatively negligible quantity.

Price movements of coconut oil are of outstanding importance to the soap industry, which is the largest consumer of that commodity in the United States. This product comes largely from the Philippine Islands, duty free. For the production of high grade white soaps, according to the commission, there appears to be no generally accepted substitute for coconut oil, although some manufacturers suggest palm-kernel oil as the best alternative. Other possible substitutes are tallow, grease, palm oil, cotton oil and olive oil. The margarine industry in the United States also views coconut oil as its leading vegetable ingredient. Cottonseed comes next, with peanut oil, corn oil and soya-bean oil following in the order named, in addition to the essential animal oils and fats. The vegetable oils mentioned are used in proportions varying with their availability at any given time. In the lard compound industry, cottonseed oil is the outstanding raw material, animal or vegetable. Here coconut takes second place, followed by corn, peanut and soya-bean oils, their relative importance always subject to the prices prevailing for each.

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## GENERAL PRICE DECLINE OF OILS AND OIL SEEDS, CONT'D

COTTONSEED OIL, PRIME SUMMER YELLOW: Average spot price per pound  
(barrels), New York, average 1909-13, annual 1921 to 1926

Month	Year beginning September						
	Average						
	1909-13	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
September ..	7.50	8.69	9.96	10.34	13.83		11.09
October ....	7.41	9.88	8.54	11.62	10.54		10.81
November ...	6.78	8.69	8.88	12.01	11.00		9.86
December ...	6.58	8.30	9.51	11.67	10.86		10.32
January ....	6.62	8.28	9.81	11.00	11.41		10.47
February ...	6.65	8.62	10.77	11.00	11.10		11.33
March .....	6.64	9.86	10.90	10.03	10.69		11.28
April .....	6.72	11.43	11.73	9.77	11.10		12.24
May .....	6.98	11.57	11.76	10.09	11.08		
June .....	7.18	11.71	11.60	9.82	10.51		
July .....	7.25	11.33	11.48	10.42	10.75		
August .....	7.47	10.97	10.35	11.98	11.38		
Average ....	6.98	9.95	11.44	10.81	11.19		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. January 1909-December 1921 from annual reports of the New York Produce Exchange; 1922 and subsequently, compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, average of daily ranges.

COTTONSEED OIL (REFINED, NAKED): Average monthly prices, per pound  
at Hull, England, 1913 and 1920 to 1925

Month	1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	5.65	6.20	7.40	8.55	8.79	10.78
February	5.98	6.48	7.86	8.88	9.38	9.96
March	5.93	6.31	8.52	8.92	8.86	9.33
April	6.11	5.70	8.77	9.30	8.55	9.37
May	6.24	6.53	9.58	9.19	8.27	9.69
June	6.41	6.74	9.09	8.45	8.15	9.76
July	7.33	7.42	9.06	8.29	8.58	10.03
August	7.55	7.56	8.45	8.25	9.29	10.27
September	7.05	8.19	7.22	8.31	9.15	9.73
October	6.34	8.57	7.68	8.38	9.72	9.19
November	6.66	7.31	7.90	8.17	10.34	8.68
December	6.50	7.56	8.23	8.56	10.95	8.50
Average	6.48	7.04	8.31	8.60	9.16	9.60

Fehr's "Review of the Oilseed and Oil Markets, 1925."

## GENERAL PRICE DECLINE OF OILS AND OIL SEEDS, CONT'D

SOYA BEANS: Average monthly prices, C.I.F. Pacific Coast ports and  
C.I.F. United Kingdom - Continent, March 1924 to March, 1926.  
(Dollars per bushel of 60 pounds)

Month	C.I.F. U.K.-Continent					
	C.I.F.	Pacific	Coast	C.I.F.	U.K.-Continent	
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....		1.55	1.56 c/		1.66	1.61 c/
February.....		1.53	1.59 b/		1.58	1.61 b/
March.....	1.42	1.51	1.57 d/	1.45	1.55	1.60 d/
April.....	1.35	1.59		1.42	1.62	
May.....	1.38 a/	1.69 a/		1.42 a/	1.76 a/	
June.....	1.39	1.78		1.40	1.86	
July.....	1.46	1.83		1.49	1.88	
August.....	1.58	1.95		1.64	1.98	
September.....	1.58	1.87		1.65	1.83	
October.....	1.58	1.68 b/		1.73	1.77 b/	
November.....	1.54	1.56		1.66	1.66	
December.....	1.56	1.57 b/		1.68	1.65 b/	

Weekly reports of the Nisshin Oil Mills, Inc., Dairen, Manchuria.

- a/ Four weeks  
b/ Three weeks  
c/ Two weeks  
d/ One week.

FLAXSEED: Average closing price per bushel, Minneapolis, average  
1909-13, annual 1921 to 1926, for  
No. 1 Flaxseed

Month	Year beginning September 1.					
	Average					
	1909-13	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
September.....	195	203	228	238	226	259
October.....	190	181	238	248	240	258
November.....	182	181	248	241	258	256
December.....	182	189	262	246	284	261
January.....	194	213	280	250	315	250
February.....	196	246	304	258	312	243
March.....	195	257	307	249	297	232
April.....	198	270	340	247	279	234
May.....	196	280	294	246	280	
June.....	189	250	280	244	268	
July.....	189	259	270	247	249	
August.....	196	229	234	244	254	
Average.....	192	219	258	244	271	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Annual Reports of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and Minneapolis Daily Market Record. From January 1, 1921, average of daily prices are weighted by carlot sales. See also Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 11.



## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS

The following table gives estimates of the consumption in the United States for all purposes, the net factory consumption and other consumption, for the more important edible oils. In estimating the consumption for all purposes, the supply of each oil was calculated by adding together the stocks of oil in factories and warehouses at the beginning of the year, the total factory production of crude oil, and the imports less reexports of oil. From this total supply figure was subtracted the domestic exports and the stocks of oil at the end of the year. The resulting figure represents the quantity of oil going directly into trade channels or used for the manufacture of other products, and should not be confused with factory consumption.

Stocks, exports, and imports, of each oil, except olive, were reported for both crude and refined oil. To make all figures comparable the two were expressed in terms of crude oil by converting the refined to a crude basis, dividing the refined oil by the conversion factor given in the footnote. Cottonseed oil, for example, has an average refining loss of about 7 per cent. The conversion factor is therefore .93.

The stocks of oil used in these calculations include those in factories and warehouses, but not those in the hands of the smaller dealers. If the latter are subject to much variation from year to year some error may be expected in using these figures as a measure of final consumption.

The net factory consumption was obtained by adding the factory consumption of refined and crude oils and subtracting the factory production of refined, the refined oils being converted to a crude basis. The resulting figures do not, therefore, take into account the consumption of by-products of the refining process. No data are available as to how much of these products are recovered and used.

The net factory consumption of soybean oil in 1924 is larger than the estimated consumption for all purposes. This is probably due to inaccuracy in the statistics of distribution resulting from the fact that this oil is for the most part imported.



## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS, CONT'D.

VEGETABLE OILS: Estimated total disappearance in the  
United States, 1921-1925 a/

Vegetable Oil	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925 (Preliminary)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cottonseed:					
Total disappearance..	1,099,037	965,878	890,881	1,052,675	1,500,823
Net factory consumption.....	982,969	795,016	738,508	866,170	1,267,307
Other consumption....	116,068	170,862	152,373	186,505	233,516
Peanut:					
Total disappearance..	46,440	40,354	13,747	9,854	19,941
Net factory consumption.....	43,060	34,154	9,204	8,198	12,488
Other consumption....	3,380	6,200	4,543	1,656	7,453
Soybean:					
Total disappearance..	34,933	20,829	37,583	14,149	19,008
Net factory consumption.....	34,004	19,042	23,803	15,094	17,192
Other consumption....	929	1,787	13,780 <sup>b/</sup>	(-)945	1,816
Olive, Edible:					
Total disappearance..	50,830	60,378	79,529	79,486	87,490
Net factory consumption.....	1,541	3,093	1,584	1,353	1,807
Other consumption....	49,289	57,285	77,945	78,133	85,683
Coconut:					
Total disappearance..	300,609	382,078	439,357	408,736	427,996
Net factory consumption.....	252,902	337,071	402,085	403,324	398,707
Other consumption....	47,707	45,007	37,272	5,412	29,289
Corn:					
Total disappearance..	73,279	115,089	108,868	115,307	98,649
Net factory consumption.....	14,198	44,504	33,937	28,211	27,732
Other consumption....	59,081	70,585	74,931	87,096	70,917

a/ In terms of crude oil, except olive, which is expressed as edible.

Stocks, exports and imports of refined oil, except olive, converted to a crude basis, using the factor .93 for cottonseed and corn oils and .94 for peanut, soybean, and coconut oils. In calculating net factory consumption, the factory production and consumption of refined oil was also converted to a crude basis.

b/ Net factory consumption for the year is greater than estimated total consumption.

## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS, CONT'D.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Factory Consumption in  
the United States, 1921-1925.

Fat or oil	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
					(Prel.)
	:1,000 pounds:	:1,000 pounds:	:1,000 pounds:	:1,000 pounds:	:1,000 pounds:
Cottonseed, crude.....	1,295,740	895,162	934,995	1,163,821	1,469,000
Cottonseed, refined.....	895,033	734,069	675,246	779,858	1,151,312
Peanut, crude and virgin:	42,543	28,372	7,504	8,651	10,267
Peanut, refined.....	34,686	28,907	7,548	5,684	10,448
Cocunut or copra, crude..	235,090	305,330	360,002	363,770	386,360
Cocunut or copra, re- fined.....	139,418	165,080	211,940	210,901	209,636
Corn, crude.....	71,898	106,097	103,068	114,162	102,183
Corn, refined.....	7,766	28,288	18,596	13,987	10,394
Soybean, crude.....	28,822	17,570	19,341	10,749	11,326
Soybean, refined.....	10,527	4,601	6,762	5,882	5,514
Olive, edible.....	2,515	3,678	2,158	2,862	2,339
Palm-kernel, crude.....	2,658	1,923	4,530	5,362	50,991
Palm-kernel, refined....	1,839	194	398	206	4,417
Rapeseed.....	7,445	10,159	11,439	12,200	11,495
Palm.....	22,827	43,962	114,385	78,656	109,954
Lard, neutral.....	29,490	29,345	31,230	29,770	26,119
Lard, other edible.....	110,038	28,837	25,353	21,227	15,027
Tallow, edible.....	23,587	26,419	34,766	33,685	38,798
Lard compounds and other lard substitutes..	---	1,459	1,815	1,866	1,122
Oleo oil.....	45,256	54,698	50,813	49,703	48,084
Animal stearin, edible..	42,918	52,023	49,590	55,094	59,323
Tallow oil.....	30,065	33,298	28,942	34,864	8,130
Lard oil.....	9,105	14,709	20,429	18,860	21,531

Compiled from Reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The above figures of consumption cover consumption other than that used for ordinary purposes, by households, retailers and bakeries, or by local painters, contractors, etc. or for lubrication purposes of any kind.



## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS, CONT'D.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Factory Production in the United States,  
fiscal year 1912-13 and calendar years, 1921-1925.

Fat or oil	:Year end-: ing June : : 30, 1913: : a/ :	: 1921 : : pounds :	: 1922 : : pounds :	: 1923 : : pounds :	: 1924 : : pounds :	: 1925 : : (Prel.) : : pounds :
Cottonseed, crude.....	1,455,401	1,277,300	934,627	973,753	1,154,434	1,506,088
Cottonseed, refined.....	.....	1,185,910	827,205	857,979	1,056,673	1,338,887
Peanut, crude & virgin...	454	33,234	22,644	5,359	6,691	15,852
Peanut, refined.....	.....	34,200	23,472	5,950	6,110	8,360
Coconut or copra, crude...	31,729	113,194	185,526	235,919	191,357	207,604
Coconut or copra, re- fined.....	.....	122,675	135,243	172,382	173,720	198,030
Corn, crude.....	73,833	87,481	111,508	111,343	117,065	104,157
Corn, refined.....	.....	61,427	85,569	82,888	93,922	79,633
Soya-bean, crude.....	.....	.....	751	1,404	950	1,406
Soya-bean, refined.....	.....	5,656	3,218	2,568	1,797	---
Olive, edible.....	966	974	585	574	1,509	532
Palm-kernel, crude.....	3,200	1,327	.....	.....	.....	---
Palm-kernel, refined.....	.....	979	800	690	632	1,032
Rapeseed.....	90	128	58	.....	30	---
Lard, neutral.....	.....	63,110	49,432	60,961	68,324	43,629
Lard, other edible.....	.....	1,454,855	1,575,640	1,944,862	1,934,545	1,499,484
Tallow, edible.....	.....	41,238	49,108	52,923	51,676	50,219
Lard compounds & other... lard substitutes.....	.....	.....	784,180	750,522	830,435	1,137,973
Oleo oil.....	.....	147,683	164,780	158,610	156,334	141,166
Animal stearin, edible...	.....	70,644	75,295	71,942	78,370	73,958
Tallow oil.....	.....	10,512	11,975	36,271	30,435	11,859
Lard oil.....	.....	16,724	26,034	34,278	29,169	35,450
Oleomargarine b/.....	145,228	190,950	209,182	239,699	215,403	---

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except 1913.

a/ Bureau of Chemistry.

b/ Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, year beginning July 1.

The above figures of production include all production other than that of lard, tallow and grease in the households, on the farms and by the small local butchers and meat markets.



## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS, CONT'D

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Stocks in the United  
States, December 31, 1920-1925 a/

Fat or oil	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925 (Prel.)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Cottonseed, crude.....	156,089:	99,669:	109,444:	141,027:	105,992:	119,124
Cottonseed, refined....	274,389:	258,351:	147,129:	147,187:	232,390:	167,028
Peanut, crude and virgin:	21,989:	12,381:	1,661:	1,296:	1,531:	1,545
Peanut, refined.....	8,699:	6,148:	956:	672:	2,324:	993
Coconut or copra, crude:	84,009:	78,896:	94,031:	49,853:	51,980:	46,339
Coconut or copra, re- fined.....	28,187:	25,662:	25,532:	27,277:	12,729:	11,469
Corn, crude.....	5,537:	9,723:	6,186:	7,082:	7,932:	7,951
Corn, refined.....	11,621:	16,844:	11,472:	8,884:	6,307:	7,831
Soybean, crude.....	22,858:	9,452:	3,606:	7,845:	2,012:	1,728
Soybean, refined.....	7,883:	1,587:	1,761:	1,510:	775:	688
Olive, edible.....	6,884:	6,542:	7,869:	6,034:	4,131:	7,257
Palm-kernel, crude.....	1,596:	282:	1,056:	1,144:	1,426:	9,014
Palm-kernel, refined...	29:	214:	435:	71:	97:	303
Rapeseed.....	3,901:	1,793:	2,038:	3,300:	3,956:	3,083
Palm .....	4,688:	4,598:	15,766:	18,753:	23,648:	25,838
Lard, neutral.....	4,700:	5,351:	4,995:	3,747:	6,438:	2,590
Lard, other edible.....	59,808:	44,573:	42,923:	44,609:	56,097:	42,974
Tallow, edible.....	5,197:	5,175:	3,292:	3,681:	3,360:	3,855
Lard, compound and other: lard substitutes...	.....	.....	15,515:	10,689:	19,517:	22,857
Oleo oil.....	17,169:	11,801:	11,949:	9,804:	15,481:	10,348
Animal stearin, edible :	7,347:	5,173:	5,806:	6,287:	7,503:	5,762
Tallow oil.....	5,901:	3,033:	2,637:	3,398:	2,680:	1,889
Lard oil.....	4,394:	3,273:	3,898:	5,142:	4,396:	4,837

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

a/ Stocks in factories and warehouses.

The above figures of stocks include all stocks other than those in the hands of households, local tradesmen, retailers, wholesalers or jobbers except such as may be held in public warehouses. Stocks in the hands of importers and exporters are included.

## ESTIMATES OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS, CONT'D

OLEOMARGARINE: Materials used in its Manufacture in the  
United States for the years ending June 30, 1921  
to 1925.

Materials	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Oleo oil .....	49,675,749:	40,979,979:	46,644,830:	52,264,573:	44,102,320
Cocunut oil.....	103,111,916:	57,393,661:	65,656,312:	83,059,335:	79,449,432
Cottonseed oil....	18,532,860:	15,420,018:	18,757,074:	20,640,341:	20,965,709
Peanut oil.....	16,332,498:	11,624,846:	6,921,796:	5,656,488:	4,391,937
Oleo stearin.....	4,857,972:	4,574,070:	4,815,089:	5,316,728:	5,249,676
Neutral lard.....	29,267,960:	27,057,263:	29,567,577:	32,210,041:	25,673,625
Oleo stock.....	2,065,231:	2,142,720:	2,322,042:	2,755,798:	3,182,657
Butter.....	1,498,625:	1,107,416:	1,575,566:	1,900,307:	1,509,063
Milk.....	79,715,584:	53,938,989:	59,835,266:	69,089,727:	61,923,973
Mustard seed oil..	109,748:	:	:	38,243:	27,181
Palm kernel oil...	:	:	:	26,432:	a/ 346,904
Edible tallow.....	233,227:	:	:	23,575:	110,875
Sesamum oil.....	:	:	:	347,719:	263,381
Corn oil.....	925,999:	:	:	457,170:	196,332
Soybean oil.....	461,129:	:	:	49:	- - - -
Vegetable oil.....	6,559,034:	:	:	:	- - - -
Salt.....	25,365,499:	16,261,850:	17,998,321:	20,592,762:	18,724,864
Sugar.....	:	:	:	280:	- - - -
Soda.....	:	:	:	57,466:	57,994
Extract of vanilla:	:	:	:	97:	334
Coloring.....	25,915:	11,056:	11,385:	26,116:	38,155
Miscellaneous.....	3,216,742:	3,417,241:	2,917,566:	- - - :	14,367
Total.....	341,955,688:	233,929,109:	257,022,824:	294,463,247:	266,233,779

Annual Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

a/ Stated as palm oil.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Foreign trade of the United States, 1913,  
1921-1925

Fat or oil	: Year ending:		Year ending December 31		
	: June 30,	:	:	:	:
	: 1913	:	1923	1924	1925
	: 1,000	:	1,000	1,000	1,000
NET IMPORTS: a/	: pounds	:	pounds	pounds	pounds
Peanut.....	8,956	:	7,721	5,155	2,687
Coconut.....	50,386	:	161,116	204,029	213,411
Soy bean.....	12,149	:	40,151	6,584	17,226
Olive, edible .....	39,109	:	77,120	76,074	90,024
Palm kernel.....	( 23,536	:	(126,799	( 104,880	( 188,217
Palm.....	( 50,169	:	(	(	(
Cocoa butter.....	3,483	:	c/	914	c/
Rape seed.....d/	11,623	:	d/ 15,932	17,362	12,735
Tallow, vegetable.....	0	:	d/ 8,548	d/ 5,197	6,424
Beef and hog fats.....	0	:	d/ 11,374	d/ 3,537	2,724
NET EXPORTS: b/	:	:	:	:	:
Vegetable oil lard compound....	0	:	9,617	6,989	8,223
Cottonseed, crude and refined..	311,917	:	49,583	43,343	62,415
Corn.....	19,839	:	4,361	3,619	3,847
Lard.....	519,025	:	1,035,382	944,095	688,829
Lard, neutral.....	44,778	:	24,129	27,365	18,854
Lard compounds.....	67,457	:	7,451	7,382	14,091
Tallow, edible.....	30,586	:	1,204	989:e/	17,514
Oleo oil.....	92,850	:	98,955	99,380	91,791
Lard oil.....	155	:	736	475:f/	
Oleomargarine, animal.....	2,968	:	1,792	774	627
" vegetable.....	0	:	1,745	127	148
Cocoa butter.....g/		:	361	g/	2,401
Stearin and fatty acids -		:			
Oleo stearin.....f/		:	(	(	(
Lard stearin, edible.....f/		:	( 8,765	( 6,575	( 7,395
Grease stearin.....f/		:	3,520	3,008	2,631
Oleic acid or red oil.....f/		:	1,737	2,689	491
Stearins and other fatty acids:f/		:	2,863	2,198:h/	1,929

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913, 1921-1924, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, December, 1925.

- a/ Net imports equal general imports minus domestic exports, minus re-exports.  
b/ Net exports equal domestic exports plus re-exports, minus general imports.  
c/ Net exports.  
d/ Imports only, reexports not separately classified.  
e/ Includes "Inedible tallow." f/ Not separately classified. g/ Net imports.  
h/ Excludes "Other fatty acids."



**VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL MATERIAL: Imports into the United States,  
by countries, 1913, 1923-1925**

Country from which imported	Year ending June 30, 1913	Year ending December 31			
		1923	1924	1925	
<b>PEANUTS, SHELLLED</b>	<b>Short tons</b>	<b>Short tons</b>	<b>Short tons</b>	<b>Short tons</b>	<b>Short tons</b>
Japan.....	571	5,743	1,234	28	
Spain.....	1,296	322	729	53	
France.....	662	0	0	0	
China.....	223	17,226	24,853	36,023	
Hongkong.....	51	62	32	16	
Java and Madura..... <sup>a/</sup>		587	783	152	
Other countries.....	593	242	357	295	
Total imports.....	3,401	24,182	27,988	36,567	
<b>PEANUTS, UNSHELLED</b>					
Japan.....	4,125	519	223	768	
Spain.....	1,739	135	22	91	
China.....	176	1,272	2,204	4,145	
Hongkong.....	38	32	24	27	
Other countries.....	63	11	3	199	
Total imports.....	6,141	1,969	2,476	5,228	
<b>COPRA</b>					
Philippine Islands.....	11,764	129,948	119,289	142,030	
French Oceania.....	3,343	13,574	11,183	11,196	
British Oceania.....	995	9,366	6,574	5,156	
Australia.....	1	6,633	187	5,604	
Other countries.....	1,031	6,466	8,299	18,052	
Total imports.....	17,134	166,487	145,532	182,038	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
<b>PEANUT OIL</b>	<b>pounds</b>	<b>pounds</b>	<b>pounds</b>	<b>pounds</b>	<b>pounds</b>
France.....	3,958	1,002	1,069	729	
Germany.....	2,496	5	0	55	
Netherlands.....	1,801	302	56	86	
Hongkong.....	512	1,645	1,742	1,504	
China.....	83	3,176	11,941	572	
England.....	43	1,241	10	0	
Other countries.....	70	638	577	81	
Total imports.....	8,968	8,009	15,395	3,027	
<b>Olive Oil, EDIBLE</b>					
Italy.....	26,887	49,722	53,236	61,984	
France.....	6,904	6,638	5,856	7,500	
Spain.....	3,623	18,703	14,039	15,537	
Other countries.....	2,654	2,077	3,055	5,325	
Total imports.....	39,158	77,190	76,186	90,426	

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and  
official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
<sup>a/</sup> If any, included in "Dutch East Indies."

continued-

VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL MATERIAL: Imports into the United States, by countries, 1913, 1923-1925, cont'd.

Country from which imported	:Year ending:		Year ending December 31			
	: June 30,	:	: 1923	:	: 1924	: 1925
	: 1913	:	: 1923	:	: 1924	: 1925
<u>PALM OIL</u>	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	38,795	:	43,311	:	19,769	31,445
Germany.....	11,301	:	10,603	:	20,452	11,959
British West Africa.....	0	:	54,253	:	42,194	5,840
Belgian Congo.....	0	:	10,226	:	13,935	21,217
Netherlands.....	0	:	5,322	:	2,538	3,966
Other countries.....	133	:	4,770	:	2,892	64,752
Total imports.....	50,229	:	128,495	:	101,780	139,179
<u>PALM KERNEL OIL</u>		:		:		
United Kingdom.....	3,788	a/		:	4,318	47,526
Germany.....	18,831	a/		:	119	4,728
Other countries.....	950	a/		:	311	370
Total imports.....	23,569	a/		:	4,748	52,624
<u>SOYBEAN OIL</u>		:		:		
Japan.....	7,979	:	466	:	1	180
China.....	1,172	:	1,250	:	1,501	3,431
Kwantung, leased territory.....	108	:	39,787	:	6,496	15,587
Other countries.....	3,081	:	176	:	1,127	295
Total imports.....	12,340	:	41,679	:	9,125	19,493
<u>COCONUT OIL</u>		:		:		
United Kingdom.....	12,665	:	35	:	34	289
British India.....	3,313	:	1,033	:	92	101
Other Br. E. Indies, including Ceylon.....	22,768	:	113	:	0	0
Philippine Islands.....	1,384	:	180,700	:	224,635	232,499
Other countries.....	10,374	:	1	:	2	285
Total imports.....	50,504	:	181,982	:	224,763	233,174
<u>CASTOR BEANS</u>		:		:		
	<u>Short tons</u>	:	<u>Short tons</u>	:	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
British India.....	20,843	:	40,283	:	35,678	42,189
Brazil.....	224	:	3,921	:	3,634	9,878
Other countries.....	1,127	:	66	:	3,177	1,549
Total imports.....	22,194	:	44,270	:	42,489	53,616

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Not separately classified.

Continued -

VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL MATERIALS: Imports into the United States, by countries, 1913, 1923-1925, cont'd

Country from which imported	: Year ending :		Year ending December 31	
	: June 30,	:	:	:
	: 1913	:	1923	1924 : 1925
	: 1,000	:	1,000	1,000 : 1,000
	: pounds	:	pounds	pounds : pounds
<u>RAPE OIL</u>				
United Kingdom .....	9,933	:	14,698	16,101 : 1,186
Other countries.....	1,690	:	1,234	1,261 : 512
Total.....	11,623	:	15,932	17,362 : 1,698
<u>COCOA BUTTER</u>				
Netherlands.....	2,705	:	71	735 : 48
Germany.....	860	:	343	1,016 : 2
Other countries.....	38	:	4	28 : 14
Total .....	3,603	:	418	1,779 : 64
<u>POPPY SEED</u>				
	: Short tons	:	Short tons:	Short tons : Short tons
Netherlands.....	a/	:	2,921	2,409 : a/
Germany.....	a/	:	209	26 : a/
Other countries.....	a/	:	144	297 : a/
Total.....	a/	:	3,274	2,732 : a/

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Not separately classified.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL MATERIAL: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1913, 1923-1925

Country to which exported	: Year ending :		Year ending December 31	
	: June 30,	:	:	:
	: 1913	:	1923	1924 : 1925
	: Short tons	:	Short tons:	Short tons : Short tons
<u>PEANUTS</u>				
Canada.....	2,634	:	2,013	1,308 : 1,555
United Kingdom.....	316	:	1	3 : 14
Guiana (British, Dutch and French).....	272	:	59	5 : 2
Cuba.....	54	:	61	34 : 35
Jamaica.....	51	:	47	29 : 10
Panama.....	49	:	53	26 : 32
Mexico.....	44	:	15	17 : 14
Other countries.....	181	:	154	141 : 82
Total.....	3,651	:	2,403	1,563 : 1,744
	: 1,000	:	1,000	1,000 : 1,000
	: pounds	:	pounds	pounds : pounds
<u>COCONUT OIL</u>				
Canada.....	a/	:	10,413	8,632 : 7,767
Mexico.....	a/	:	3,930	7,135 : 7,994
Cuba.....	a/	:	1,669	1,409 : 1,083
Other countries.....	a/	:	500	784 : 1,057
Total .....	a/	:	16,562	17,960 : 17,901

Continued -



VEGETABLE OILS AND OIL MATERIAL: Exports from the United States by  
countries, 1913, 1922-1925, cont'd

Country to which exported	Year ending:	Year ending December 31			
	: June 30, : : 1913 : : pounds :	: 1923 : : pounds :	: 1924 : : pounds :	: 1925 : : pounds :	
<u>COTTONSEED OIL, refined</u>					
Netherlands.....	76,922	106	6,744	4,895	
Italy .....	39,517	6	10	20	
United Kingdom .....	31,845	21	199	758	
Canada.....	25,227	1,070	1,053	1,256	
Mexico .....	23,744	5,201	4,028	2,956	
France .....	17,924	368	106	670	
Argentina .....	14,708	1,240	0	2,055	
Norway .....	8,986	2,399	1,279	2,578	
Cuba .....	4,830	2,532	955	5,567	
Chile .....	3,639	2,177	478	569	
Uruguay .....	3,530	1,311	152	88	
Other countries .....	64,361	5,395	9,390	7,450	
Total .....	315,233	21,826	24,394	28,862	
<u>COTTONSEED OIL, crude</u>					
Canada .....	b/	24,722	17,126	31,728	
Mexico .....	b/	3,030	1,703	1,739	
Argentina .....	b/	0	c/	32	
Other countries .....	b/	30	119	55	
Total .....	b/	27,782	18,948	33,554	
<u>PEANUT OIL</u>					
Norway .....	a/	0	0	a/	
Canada .....	a/	188	13	a/	
Cuba .....	a/	0	3	a/	
Denmark .....	a/	0	0	a/	
Mexico .....	a/	3	c/	a/	
Japan .....	a/	0	c/	a/	
New Zealand .....	a/	6	0	a/	
Australia .....	a/	c/	21	a/	
Other countries .....	a/	6	1	a/	
Total .....	a/	203	38	a/	
<u>SOYBEAN OIL</u>					
Netherlands .....	a/	0	0	0	
Canada .....	a/	208	115	413	
Italy .....	a/	0	0	0	
Yugoslavia & Albania .....	a/	19	0	0	
Jamaica .....	a/	409	338	23	
Cuba .....	a/	106	503	1	
Chile .....	a/	277	83	0	
Uruguay .....	a/	278	1,121	67	
Other countries .....	a/	59	104	16	
Total .....	a/	1,356	2,264	530	

a/ Not separately classified. b/ Included in "Refined". c/ Less than 500 pounds.

Continued -

VEGETABLE OILS AND-OIL MATERIAL: Exports from the United States,  
by countries, 1913, 1923-1925, cont'd

Country to which exported	Year ending:		Year ending December 31	
	June 30,			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>CORN OIL</u>				
Italy .....	6,259	0	03	0
Belgium .....	2,953	0	0	0
Germany .....	2,356 <i>a/</i>		6	19
Sweden .....	2,302	0	0	0
Canada .....	1,199	157	138	234
Netherlands .....	781	0 <i>a/</i>		0
British So. Africa .....	28	768	1,308	1,216
Dominican Republic .....	18	873	611	489
Cuba .....	<i>a/</i>	1,020	939	929
Greece .....	0	19	0	0
Panama .....	0	14	38	62
Jamaica .....	0	403	34	14
Chile .....	0	129	0	0
Other countries .....	3,943	978	605	884
Total .....	19,839	4,361	3,679	3,847
<u>COCOA BUTTER</u>				
Canada .....	<i>b/</i>	463	520	2,192
Japan .....	<i>b/</i>	236	251	61
Cuba .....	<i>b/</i>	12	12	54
China .....	<i>b/</i>	19	15	29
Other countries .....	<i>b/</i>	32	48	96
Total .....	<i>b/</i>	762	846	2,432
<u>VEGETABLE OLEOMARGARINE</u>				
Canada .....	<i>b/</i>	299	3 <i>a/</i>	
Germany .....	<i>b/</i>	25	0	0
United Kingdom .....	<i>b/</i>	1	0	2
Panama .....	<i>b/</i>	26	15	18
Japan .....	<i>b/</i>	21	60	12
Ukraine .....	<i>b/</i>	1,305	0	0
Other countries .....	<i>b/</i>	63	49	116
Total .....	<i>b/</i>	1,745	127	143

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

*a/* Less than 500 pounds.

*b/* Not separately classified.

PEANUTS: International trade, average 1911-1913, annual  
1924-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average				1925	
	1911-1913		1924		preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	--	1,961:	--	22,987:	--	--
Brazil.....	--	274:	--	--	--	--
British India.....	--	503,448:	--	550,505:	--	1,036,670
China.....	32,882:	138,472:	22,921:	661,267:	--	--
Dutch East Indies....	612:	60,282:	511:	43,099:	--	--
Mozambique.....	a/ 1,098:	a/ 15,907:	--	--	--	--
French Possessions in India.....	--	306,701:	--	--	--	--
Nigeria.....	--	17,163:	--	--	--	--
Senegal.....	a/ 168:	425,937:	--	--	--	--
Spain.....	--	9,205:	--	b/ 5,764:	--	--
Tanganyika.....	--	c/ 9,275:	--	9,056:	--	--
Principal importing countries						
Algeria.....	7,022:	218:	7,906:	259:	--	348
Argentina.....	8,667:	--	554:	2,883:	b/ 1,853:	b/ 55
British Malaya.....	c/ 19,488:	c/d/ 10839:	14,941:	2,006:	--	--
Canada.....	7,302:	--	22,283:	--	23,793:	--
Denmark.....	5,236:	--	20,178:	--	27,290:	--
Egypt.....	4,664:	1,637:	7,406:	4,504:	13,863:	3,925
France.....	1,239,659:	47,107:	1,359,166:	17,760:	1,503,923:	16,082
Germany.....	174,970:	c/ 98:	165,178:	--	713,245:	--
Hongkong.....	--	--	60,265:	41,277:	--	--
Italy...f/.....	1,194:	804:	57,859:	48:	97,271:	42
Japan.....	--	10,675:	32,147:	401:	g/ 10,973:	g/ 1,967
Netherlands.....	122,862:	32,863:	148,528:	4,877:	229,545:	2,004
Philippine Islands..	2,264:	--	3,058:	--	--	--
Tunis.....	a/ 1,459:	--	3,369:	--	--	--
Union of South Africa	3,164:	7:	1,264:	29:	--	--
United Kingdom.....	--	--	226,216:	--	277,583:	--
United States.....	20,988:	6,804:	88,915:	3,127:	120,158:	3,439
Other countries.....	100,697:	248,180:	9,184:	958:	32,839:	438
Total.....	1,754,396:	1,847,857:	2,251,849:	1,368,807:	3,052,336:	1,035,020

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

Includes shelled and unshelled, assuming the peanuts to be unshelled unless otherwise stated. When shelled nuts were reported they have been reduced to terms of unshelled at the ratio of three pounds unshelled to two pounds shelled.

a/ Two-year average. b/ Six months. c/ International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils. d/ Three-year average. e/ One year only. f/ Reports include some sesamum. g/ Five months.



OLIVE OIL(INCLUDING INEDIBLE): International trade, average 1909-1913,  
annual 1924-1925

	Year ending December 31						
Country	a/ Average				1925		
	1909-1913		1924		Preliminary		
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Algeria.....	b/ 974:	b/ 11,566:	167:	28,354:	153:	25,254	
Greece.....	---	22,272:	165:	19,649:	---	---	
Italy.....	b/ 6,643:	75,130:	235:	93,720:	644:	94,901	
Spain.....	37:	86,454:	1:	101,695:	c/ 1/	c/ 4,049	
Tunis.....	2,030:	18,030:	4,267:	19,633:	---	---	
Yugoslavia e/.....	---	---	860:	1,210:	---	---	
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
Argentina.....	48,248:	---	e/ 64,639:	---	---	---	
Australia.....	510:	11:	e/ f/ 1,053:	d/ f/	---	---	
Belgium.....	b/ 4,295:	b/ 563:	2,076:	53:	1,829:	51	
Brazil.....	8,400:	---	---	---	---	---	
Bulgaria.....	4,003:	7:	2,048:	---	---	---	
Canada.....	1,593:	---	2,528:	---	2,378:	---	
Chile.....	7,255:	---	---	---	---	---	
Cuba.....	---	---	16,035:	---	---	---	
Denmark.....	146:	---	155:	10:	---	---	
Egypt.....	4,803:	---	3,043:	23:	3,344:	34	
France.....	b/ 42,502:	12,935:	38,459:	12,759:	41,152:	9,905	
Germany.....	6,035:	---	2,000:	44:	3,362:	35	
Japan.....	123:	---	227:	---	181:	---	
Macao (Portuguese China) e/:	---	---	4,752:	4,470:	---	---	
Morocco.....	267:	375:	300:	5,633:	---	---	
Netherlands.....	b/ 232:	b/ 205:	174:	22:	190:	9	
New Zealand.....	63:	---	136:	---	---	---	
Norway.....	3,452:	33:	9,878:	---	4,717:	---	
Peru.....	b/ 624:	b/ 77:	901:	d/	---	---	
Philippine Islands.....	360:	---	275:	---	---	---	
Portugal.....	b/ 2,020:	b/ 5,492:	1,240:	2,609:	---	---	
Rumania.....	7,328:	---	1,549:	1: h/	1,506:	d/ h/	
Sweden.....	889:	2:	400:	d/	---	---	
Switzerland.....	4,139:	71:	3,235:	e/	36:	3,542:	d/
United Kingdom.....	22,950:	823:	18,872:	302:	17,244:	311	
United States.....	39,903:	---	108,104:	---	142,133:	---	
Uruguay.....	4,249:	---	10,640:	---	12,739:	---	
Other countries.....	40,415:	24,673:	11,657:	708:	2,226:	d/	
Total.....	251,353:	258,758:	310,252:	231,351:	237,400:	134,549	

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted. Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon.

a/ International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.

b/ Four-year average. c/ Six months. d/ Less than 500 pounds. e/ International Year-book of Agricultural Statistics. f/ Year beginning July 1. g/ Five months.

h/ Nine months.

COTTONSEED OIL: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual  
1924-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average				1925	
	1909-1913		1924		preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Brazil.....	4,680: a/	12:	--:	--:	--:	--
China.....	--:	2,110:	--:	1,374:	391:	8,101
Egypt.....	1,927:	3,568:	34:	16,085:	391:	8,101
Peru.....	--: b/c/	158:	--:	10,083:	--:	--
United Kingdom.....	44,246:	53,920:	16,524:	50,180:	11,294:	44,139
United States.....	d/ 4,715:	292,257:	--:	43,343:	--:	62,415
Principal importing countries	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria.....	2,728:	1,177:	85:	17:	--:	--
Argentina.....	7,510:	12:	517:	--: e/	857:	--
Australia.....	1,062:	--:	--:	--:	--:	--
Belgium.....	16,884:	8,143:	2,094: f/	:	2,689:	--
Canada.....	21,131:	--:	20,495:	--:	30,136:	--
Czechoslovakia.....	--:	--:	1,214:	--:	233:	--
Denmark.....	c/ 7,081:	--:	3,466:	1,180:	4,732:	--
France.....	24,666:	2,509:	7,225:	92:	8,596:	38
Germany.....	51,884:	--:	14,204:	--:	30,652:	38
Greece.....	--:	--:	1,735:	--:	--:	--
Italy.....	34,498:	6:	36: f/	:	105:	2
Mexico.....	27,052: g/	2,559:	--:	--:	--:	--
Netherlands.....	40,141:	392:	21,162:	5,604:	22,643:	5,015
Norway.....	11,284:	--:	5,552:	--:	5,102:	--
Sweden.....	5,220: d/	20:	1,555:	--:	--:	--
Uruguay.....	b/ 3,938:	--:	133:	--:	146:	--
Other countries....	27,023:	282:	4,599:	225:	647:	1107
Total	337,670:	367,125:	100,630:	128,183:	118,223:	119,855

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

a/ One year only. b/ International Institute of Agriculture. c/ Four-year average.  
d/ Three-year average. e/ Six months. f/ Less than 500 pounds. g/ Two-year average.

CHINESE WOOD OIL: Total exports from China and imports into the  
United States, 1922 to 1925

Year	Exports from China	Imports into the United States. <sup>a/</sup>
	Pounds	Pounds
1922	99,402,669	79,089,292
1923	111,584,933	87,291,675
1924	119,471,753	81,587,854
1925		101,553,519

Reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Summary of Trade and Navigation of the United States.

<sup>a/</sup> Gallons reduced to pounds on the basis of 1 gallon = 7½ pounds.

PEANUT OIL: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual  
1924 and 1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	<sup>a/</sup> Average				1925	
	1909-1913		1924		preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium.....	2,233	2,065	3,598	4,945	9,187	5,030
China..... <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>c/</sup>	35,592 <sup>b/</sup>		89,636	---	---
France.....	142	50,967	3,154	66,384	3,815	58,416
Netherlands.....	2,743	18,569	19,134	24,281	40,210	26,336
United Kingdom..... <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>b/</sup>		10,980	21,784	---	---
Principal importing countries						
Algeria..... <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>b/</sup>		30,248	539	---	---
Canada.....	---	---	26,424	---	16,134	---
Denmark.....	2,941	<sup>c/</sup> 156	828	2,019	1,830	---
Germany.....	1,602	---	13,792	6,141	23,016	12,967
Hongkong.....	---	---	41,142	27,691	---	---
Italy.....	8,867	<sup>c/</sup> 4	8,605	3	9,168	105
Morocco..... <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>b/</sup>	---	2,448	---	---	---
Norway..... <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>b/</sup>		7,261	---	8,449	---
Philippine Islands... <sup>c/</sup>	976	<sup>b/</sup>	3,754 <sup>b/</sup>		---	---
Sweden.....	2,459	---	6,251	333	---	---
United States..... <sup>d/</sup>	7,295	<sup>b/</sup>	15,395	39	3,027	---
Other countries.....	6,466	458	1,233	484	1,543	1,542
Total.....	35,724	107,812	194,247	244,279	116,439	104,403

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon.

<sup>a/</sup> International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.  
<sup>b/</sup> Not separately stated. <sup>c/</sup> Four-year average. <sup>d/</sup> Three-year average.



GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 8, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 8, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1-May 8		Week ending			
			April 17:	April 24 :	May 1 :	May 8
	1924-25	1925-26 a/	1926	1926	1926	1926
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	180,079	45,935	220	582	315	950
Wheat flour b/c/	58,994	38,676	776	658	992	630
Rye.....	44,910	47,877	167	296	249	263
Corn.....	6,934	19,705	372	328	183	317
Oats.....	6,040	25,409	431	389	401	311
Barley.....	18,822	25,117	309	127	310	585
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders,						
inc. Wiltshire sides:	249,719	179,390	1,824	1,696	2,097	2,080
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides..	217,923	169,169	4,324	2,514	4,406	3,832
Lard .....	683,226	571,334	12,904	7,881	12,763	11,573
Pickled pork.....	23,241	23,399	320	106	350	384

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Revised to March 31, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of  
bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

GERMANY: Slaughtering at 36 most important slaughter points, first  
three months 1925 and 1926

Classification	First 3 months 1925	First 3 months 1926
Cattle .....	196,161	198,237
Calves .....	294,812	316,405
Total cattle and calves .....	490,973	514,642
Sheep .....	241,367	218,902
Hogs .....	763,653	837,940

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, April 13, 1926.

**BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York.**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	May 7, 1926	May 14, 1926	May 15, 1925
New York, 92 score <u>a/</u> .....	40.00	41.50	44.00
Copenhagen, official quotation :	34.60	37.00	37.00
Berlin, 1a quality <u>a/</u> .....	39.55	35.22	<u>b/</u>
London:			
Danish.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	39.22
Dutch, unsalted.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	38.78
New Zealand.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	36.83
New Zealand, unsalted.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	38.57
Australian.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	25.10
Australian, unsalted.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	25.97
Argentine, unsalted.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	33.15
Siberian.....	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	32.28

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not received at that time. c/ No quotations during British strike. Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926.

**EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS**  
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		May 5, 1926	May 12, 1926	May 13, 1925
<b>GERMANY:</b>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	49,468	52,477	50,955
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.64	16.32	13.45
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg....	"	16.85	17.37	17.99
<b>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</b>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	11,503
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	19.92
Canadian " .....	"	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	21.65
Danish " .....	"	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	25.77
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/b/</u>				
Mutton, frozen .....	Carcasses	76,828		
Lamb, " .....	"	101,094		
Beef, " .....	Quarters	10,486		
Beef, chilled .....	"	135,669		
<b>DENMARK:</b>				
Exports, of bacon <u>a/</u> .....	1,000 lbs.	7,949	5,130	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated. c/ No data during British strike. Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926.

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Cottonseed .....	648,653	Acreage, world, av. 1909-13, annual	
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Hemp seed .....	652,661	Production, world, 1924-25 ..	633
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